THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 161,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904 VOL. LXIX; NO. 2.

THE COLORADO PIONEERS.

In the heat and the dust of the alkali plains,
Over desolate stretches of sand,
They trudged by the side of the slow-moving trains,
The bullwhip and rifle in hand.
Their eyes they had fixed on the wonderful West,
Its stories delighted their ears,
And hope had a nest in each resolute breast
Of those heroes, our brave pioneers.

They knew of the dangers that clung to the trail
That led o'er the desert's bleak waste,
And, armed with a courage that never could fail,
Those dangers they fearlessly faced.
They slept 'neath the stars by the fire's fitful light
Or watched o'er the grass-feeding steers
When red peril lurked in the shadows of night
In wait for those brave pioneers.

The great Land of Promise they fought for was won,
And victory flushed their brown cheeks
When they saw the red rays of the evening sun
Light up the proud heads of the peaks.
Their glad lips were reeking with song at the dawn,
The echoes were dancing with cheers,
As the mountains in view seemed to beckon them on
To the home of the brave pioneers.

Long years have rolled by since they halted for rest
At the end of their wearisome tramp;
A city of grandeur, the pride of the west,
Now stands on the site of their camp,
And dimmed is the light of once keen-flashing eyes
As, ripe with the fullness of years,
They wait for the call to the trail to the skies
That is blazed for our brave pioneers.
—James Barton Adams, in Denver Post.

ACHIEVEMENT.

He held himself splendidly forward
Both early and late!
The aim of his purpose was starward,
To master his fate.
So he wrought and he toiled and he waited,
Till he rose o'er the hordes that he hated,
And stood on the heights, as was fated,
Made one of the great.

Then, lo! on the top of the mountain,
With walls that were wide,
A city from which like a fountain,
Rose voices that cried:
"He comes!" Let us forth now to greet him!
Both mummer and priest let us greet him!
In the city he built let us seat him
On the throne of his pride!"

Then out of the city he builded,
Of shadows it seems,
From gates that his fancy had gilded
With thought's brightest gleams,
Strange mimes and chimeras came trooping,
With moping and mowing and stooping—
And he saw, with a heart that was drooping
That these were his dreams.

He entered: And lo! as he entered
They murmured his name;
And led him where, burningly centered,
An altar of flame
Made lurid a temple—erected
Of self—where a form he detected,
The Love that his life had rejected—
And this was his fame.
—Madison Cawein.

TESTING SWORDS.

Every picturesque and effective test is applied to all the swords made for the English army before they are allowed to go into commission. A powerful man takes each in turn, swings it above his head, and strikes it with all his might upon [illegible] steel stove. If the sword shows [illegible] sign of weakness it is at once discarded. The man who tests the swords has been performing this valuable service for many years.

Vegetable Flowers.

The prettiest things and those that make a table most effective are not the most expensive, or the ones you buy, but those that can be arranged by your own dainty hands with a little patience and good taste.

Flowers may be made out of vegetables and if you will experiment you will be surprised at the results.

For example, the most natural looking calla lilies can be made from the white turnip, using a bit of carrot for the center. Red or pink roses may be made from beets, and yellow ones from rutabagas. They are very attractive and help to set off your holiday table.

Rather Airy.

"She seems to be rapt in thought," he said, referring to the lady with the beautiful neck and shoulders.

"Yes," his fair companion replied, "Shouldn't you think it would be rather chilly to be wrapped in nothing but thought above the waist line?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Order Book of Albert Sidney Johnston

An Interesting Historical Relic of the Southern Army in the Civil War.

It is an old-fashioned, leather bound ledger with index; containing eight quires of the old-time blue paper, made of rags—for wood pulp was not used as paper material in those days. The back bears the legend, "Special Orders," and below it "Western Dept. and Dept. No. 2." It was used in the civil war as an order-book by Generals Albert Sidney Johnston, P. G. T. Beauregard, Braxton Bragg and Joseph Eggleston Johnson, its records covering the period from March, 1862, to May 1864.

It was left behind by the Confederates in their hurried evacuation of Macon, Georgia, and obtained by the late Capt. Henry G. Norton, of Toledo, who was with the Union force which took the city. After the war Gen. Beauregard attempted to recover the volume, but was unsuccessful. It is still in the possession of Captain Norton's family.

The first entry is dated "Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, Jackson, Tenn., March 7, 1862." Special order No. 1 orders Lieut. Liddell, 4th La. Vols., to accompany Dr. Minturn as far as Vicksburg, Miss., and then to return to his regiment. It is signed "By command of Gen. Beauregard. Thomas Jordan, A. A. G." The signatures are all by that general's order until the special order of March 30, 1862, dated at Corinth, Miss., establishing martial law in Jackson and Grenada, the first in which Gen. A. S. Johnston's name appears as commander. This was the first step in the preparations to give battle to Grant and his advancing forces, and the orders from that date on until the battle of Shiloh refer to the shifting of officers, consolidation of

GEN ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON.

commands, and similar preparations for conflict.

It will be remembered that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston lost his life at Shiloh. He was the son of a Dr. Johnston, a native of Salisbury, Conn., who emigrated to Kentucky at an early day in its history. Here, in Macon county, Albert Sidney was born in 1803. He graduated at West Point in 1826, and served in the regular army until 1834. In 1836 he went to Texas and joined the Texan army of independence as a private. By his bravery and military knowledge he rose rapidly through all the grades to command of the Texan army. He joined Gen. Taylor's army at the beginning of the Mexican war, and served through the Monterey campaign. Gen. Taylor said he "was the best soldier he ever commanded." He was recommended for a brigadier generalship but President Polk set him aside for political reasons, when he retired to his plantation, where he remained in poverty and neglect until 1849 when President Taylor, without solicitation, appointed him a paymaster in the army. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him colonel of a cavalry regiment. In 1857 he commanded the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah. He was brevetted brigadier general, and in 1860 went to California to take command of that department.

Although he did not believe in secession, he "went with his state," and resigned his commission as soon as Texas seceded. He reached Richmond September 14, 1861, and was appointed to command in the West. After the fall of Fort Donelson, and subsequent operations, he concentrated his army at Corinth then the key to the railroads of the Mississippi Valley, and prepared to deliver battle to Gen. Grant's forces. The bloody battle of Shiloh was the result, April 6 and 7, 1862. At half-past two on the first day, when leading a charge, Gen. Johnston was shot in the thigh, dying soon after from loss of blood.

The following is his special order for that battle, copied from the old order-book. The government at Washington has a copy of it, made a fewy ears ago to complete its files of documents relating to that battle:

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi,
Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 8.

I. In the impending movement, the corps of this army will march, assemble and take order of battle, in the following manner, it being assured that the enemy is in position about a mile in advance of Shiloh church, with his right resting on Owl creek and his left on Lick creek.

1. The Third corps, under Major-General Hardee, will advance as soon as practicable, on the Ridge road from Corinth, to what is known as the Bark road, passing about half a mile northward of the workhouse. The head of this column will bivouac, if possible, tonight at Mickey's house, at the intersection of the road from Monterey to Savannah.

The cavalry, thrown well forward during the march to reconnoitre and prevent surprise, will halt in front of the Mickey house on the Bark road.

2. Major Waddell, A. D. C. to General Beauregard, with two good guides, will report for service to Major-General Hardee.

3. At 3 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, the 3rd corps, with the left in front, will continue to advance by the Bark road, until within sight of the enemy's outposts or advanced positions, when it will be deployed in line of battle, according to the nature of the ground, its left resting on Owl creek, its right towards Lick creek, supported on that flank by one-half of the cavalry, the left flank being supported by the other half. The interval between the extreme right of this corps and Lick creek will be filled by a brigade or division, according to the extent of the ground from the Second corps. These troops, during the battle, will also be under the command of Major-General Hardee.

4. He will make the proper disposition of the artillery along the line of battle, remembering that the rifled guns are of long ranges and should be placed on any commanding positions in rear of the infantry, fire mainly on the reserves and second line of the enemy, but occasionally will be directed on his batteries and heads of columns.

II. The Second Corps, under Major-General Braxton Bragg, will assemble on Monterey and, from thence as early as practicable, the right wing with left in front, by the road from Monterey to Savannah, the head of the column to reach the vicinity of Mickey's house, at the intersection of the Bark road, before sunset. The cavalry with this wing will take position on the road to Savannah, beyond Mickey's, as far as Owl creek, having advanced guards and pickets well to the front. The left wing of this corps will advance at the same time, also left in front, by the road from Monterey to Purdy, the head of the column to reach by night the intersection of that road with the Bark road. This wing will continue the movement in the morning, as soon as the rear of the Third corps shall have passed the Purdy road, which will then follow.

The Second corps will then form the second line of battle, about one thousand yards in rear of the first line. It will be formed, if practicable, with regiments in double columns at half distance, disposed as advantageously as the nature of the ground will admit, and with a view to facility of deployment, the artillery placed as may seem best to Major-General Bragg.

III. The First corps, under Major General Polk, with the exception of the detached division at Bethel, will take up its line of march by the Ridge road hence to Pittsburg, half an hour after the rear of the Third corps shall have passed Corinth, and will bivouac tonight in rear of that corps, and on tomorrow will follow the movements of said corps, with the same interval of time as today. When its head of column shall have reached the vicinity of the Mickey house, it will be halted in column, or massed in the line of the Bark road, according to the nature of the ground, as a reserve. Meantime, one regiment of its cavalry will be placed in observation on the road from Johnston's house to Stantonville, with advanced guards and pickets thrown out well in advance toward Stantonville. Another regiment or battalion of cavalry will be posted in the same manner, on the road from Monterey to Purdy, with its rear resting on or about the intersection of that road with the Bark road, having advanced guards and pickets in the direction of Purdy.

The forces at Bethel and Purdy will defend their positions, as already instructed, if attacked, otherwise, they will assemble on Purdy and thence advance with advanced guards, flankers, and all other prescribed military precautions, by the road thence to Monterey, forming a junction with the west of the First corps at the intersection of that road and the Bark road leading from Corinth.

IV. The reserve of the forces will be concentrated, by the shortest and best routes at Monterey, as soon as the rear of the Second corps shall have moved out of that place. Its commander will take up the best position whence to advance as required, either in the direction of Mickey's or of Pratt's house on the direct road to Pittsburg, if that road is found practicable, or in the direction of the Ridge road to Hamburg, throwing all its cavalry in the latter road as far as its intersection with the one to Pittsburg, passing through Griersford on Lick creek. This cavalry will throw, well forward, advanced guards and videttes toward Griersford and in the direction of Hamburg, and during the impending battle, when called to the field of combat, will move by the Griersford road. A regiment of the infantry reserve will be thrown forward to the intersection of the Gravel Hill road with the Ridge road to Hamburg as a support to the cavalry. The reserve will be formed of Breckenridge's, Bowen's and Statham's brigades, as now organized, the whole under command of Brigadier General Breckenridge.

V. General Bragg will detach the Fifty-first and Fifty-second regiments, Tennessee volunteers, Blount's Alabama and Desha's Arkansas battalions, and Baines' battery from his corps, which with two of Carroll's regiments, now en route for these headquarters, will form a garrison for the post and depot of Corinth.

VI. Strong guards will be left at the railroad bridges between Iuka and Corinth, to be furnished, in due proportions, from the commands at Iuka, Burnsville and Corinth.

VII. Proper guards will be left at the camps of the several regiments of the forces in the field. Corps commanders will determine the strength of these guards.

VIII. Wharton's regiment of Texas cavalry will be ordered forward at once to scout on the road from Monterey to Savannah between Mickey's and its intersection with the Pittsburg-Purdy road. It will throw and harass any force of the enemy moving by the latter way to assail Cheatham's division at Purdy.

IX. The chief engineer of the forces will take all due measures and precautions and give all requisite orders for the repair of roads, causeways and roads on which our troops may move in the execution of these orders.

X. The troops, individually so intelligent, and with such great interests involved in the issue, are urgently enjoined to be observant of the orders of their superiors in the hour of battle. Their officers must constantly endeavor to hold them in hand, and prevent the waste of ammunition by heedless, aimless firing. The fire should be slow, always at a distinct mark. It is expected that much and effective work will be done with the bayonet. By command of

GEN. A. S. JOHNSON.

Thomas Jordan, A. A. Gen.

The foregoing plan of operations and order of engagement were drawn up and submitted by General Beauregard, on the morning of the 3d inst., to General A. S. Johnston, who accepted the same without modification in a single particular. Corinth, Miss., April 18, 1862.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brig. Gen. and A. A. Gen.

The note written by Gen. Jordan at the bottom is in red ink, and was added on the date given—after the battle, and Gen. Johnston's death. Beauregard succeeded Johnston in comanmd, and Jordan evidently determined that his new commander should have the credit of the plan, which was entirely successful on the first day. The arrival of Buell's army to Grant's help during the night rendered defeat rate victory impossible.

The orders in the volume are those of Beauregard until he was superseded by Bragg. One can trace the movement into Kentucky, the battle of Murfreesboro, the Tullahoma campaign, the evacuation of Chattanooga, the struggles at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and the retreat. Bragg's last order is dated at Dalton Georgia Dec. 2, 1863. Then follow a few brief orders by Lieut. Gen. Hardee and on Dec. 28 Gen. Joseph E. Johnston issued his first. The last is dated at Dalton on May 8, 1864.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HUNDRED-MILE TRAIN

Is in Sight and Will Cut Time on Long Runs.

We note with pleasure that our space-devouring friends at Zossen have not yet satiated their hunger for pace and touched the record the other day for no less than 140 miles per hour, says the Street Railway Journal. They seem to be overcoming air pressure rather comfortably up to the present, and we have heard nothing about the motors falling or the pressure caving in front end of the car. Perhaps the doubting gentlemen who figured on the motors burning out from overload at eighty miles per hour to 100 miles per hour will now be convinced that higher speeds are both possible and practicable. One hundred and forty miles per hour is a decidedly hot pace, but it will more than likely be beaten before we go to press. It has taken a good many years to evolve the two-minute trotting horse, but this year we have him in triplicate, and just so it has been with electric railroading.

Once the records began to break they fairly blew up and small fragments were hundred and forty miles per hour, even if not outdone by a considerable margin, still means that the hundred-mileage-hour train is much nearer to reality than it has ever been before. That speed is quite feasible whenever it is demanded, and it is, moreover, quite high enough to meet the requirements of humanity for some little time to come. Its real importance lies, as we have often remarked, in its application to the question which the saving of time would be material. Cutting down the running time to Flatbush or Hackensack may defer the dyspepsia of the commuter for another season or two, but is is not commercially important. It is cutting the time on long runs that counts—reducing the time to Washington to less than three hours, converting the trip to Chicago into a mere night's run. It is now announced that experiments have been conducted largely with the idea of the early application of the system to the railroad connecting Berlin with Hamburg, distant by rail 17 miles from each other, and that an early conversion of that line is by no means improbable. Somehow the hundred-mile-an-hour train looks nearer than it did a few months ago and our spyglass is still trained in the direction of Germany.

NATURAL HARP.

Herewith is a photograph of what is claimed to be the only "natural harp" in the world. It is of birch and was cut near Pontiac, Mich., by a woodchopper. A. J. Fisher had it made into a perfect

instrument. A musical expert accounts for its exceptionally sweet and pure tones by the fact that there are no joints in the frame and the vibration has a complete circuit.

Cold Weather Signs.

A cold winter is surmised because the corn husks are unusually heavy and the muskrats are building double walls to their houses. The croak of the frogs means that there will be a large number of snows this winter. As these signs "never fail," the prophets predict frosts and snowstorms to occur with regularity. —Liberty (ind.) Herald.

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac" Joint author of "Calumet K."

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CHAPTER XIV.—A LETTER.

As time went by the wisdom of Halloran's method of buying lumber became apparent. If the orders had not gone in almost simultaneously to the offices of the different companies the directors would probably have put their heads together and declined meeting such an unusually heavy demand. As it fell out, however, when the heads did finally go together, it was discovered that the mischief had been done, that nearly six million feet of lumber had been sold, in thirty or forty different lots, and for about $50,000 less than it would have brought at the normal rates. The possibility of speculators buying in the lumber had been discussed from the first; but the directors had not dreamed that such a movement could be actually completed before they could know it was going on. And then they found that each of the twenty odd companies had been pledged to these orders through its own authorized agents. Even now, after the door had been closed on an empty stable, it was not plain what per cent. of the sales had gone to speculators; for nearly every order had come from a regular dealer in one of a score of different cities and towns.

Halloran soon found it difficult to buy, except in occasional small lots. His instructions to his agents still held good, however; and he hoped to increase his stock until he should have enough on hand to make good all the losses resulting from the fight. That was his idea—to make Bigelow pay the bills. Once this point was reached he would show his hand by bringing all the lumber to Wauchung.

At this stage of the fight there was a pause. On one hand Halloran's countermove was practically ended; on the other, the Bigelow forces appeared as determined as ever to keep down prices and force Higginson out of business. Rumors were floating now and then, to be sure, that there was trouble in Kentucky Coal, but there was nothing at all definite.

One morning in the office—a nearly idle morning, as came about frequently now—Crosman remarked casually over his paper:

"There's a big fight on in corn on the Board of Trade."

"Something new, eh?"

"Yes. It seems the secret has just leaked out. A man named Le Duc——"

"Le Duc?"

"Yes—Appleton Le Duc—sounds like a Frenchman, doesn't it?"

Halloran left his chair and came over to Crosman's side.

"Excuse me," he said. "May I see it?"

"Certainly; take it, if you like. I'm through with it. It's a queer story." He went on talking while Halloran was reading. "It seems he's a new man at the business, but they're calling him the new Corn King already. They say he shows a regular genius for it. It looks as if he was going to corner the market. The paper says he used to be an actor."

Halloran laid down the paper and perched himself on the corner of Crosman's flat-top desk.

"That's queer business," he observed. "The last time I heard of Apples he was playing at a third-class variety house."

"Friend of yours?"

"I knew him in college. If the paper weren't so sure about it I'd say it was a mistake. He never did it himself—he hasn't any money, to begin with. Somebody's using him for a catspaw, plain enough; but I'd like to know how the Moses he ever got hold of a snap like that." Halloran shook his head over it. "Do you ever read Mark Twain?"

"I have—some."

"Do you remember the story of the bad little boy that got rich and went to Congress, and died universally respected?"

"Never read that."

"Well, it makes me think of Apples. The two poorest skates we had in college are turning out about the same way. The other fellow was a lazy beggar from down in Indiana. Came up to college to play base ball, but he didn't have grit enough to make the team. He never got anywhere in his work—spent three years in his fourth year academy. I believe, before he gave it up. And no one ever knew how he lived. But one of the directors of a big steel company used to live out there, and this fellow scraped up money enough to buy a dress suit and join the local club, and took to playing billiards and drinking with the director's son, and finally got invited around to meet the family. Now he's the assistant secretary of the steel company, and has announced his engagement to the director's daughter. Enough to make you wonder a little sometimes, isn't it?"

The office door opened, just then, so abruptly that they both started. Looking up, they saw Captain Craig standing in the doorway, hatless, holding an open letter in his hand. He looked straight at Halloran as if he saw nothing else in the office.

"I want to see you," he said.

At the odd sound of his voice, Crosman got up without a word and brushed by him into the outer office, gently pushing the door to behind him.

"Sit down, Captain," said Halloran.

The Captain took the chair by the desk.

"I went up to the house to see the Old Gentleman, but they wouldn't let me in."

"No; he is not allowed to see anybody. Will I do?"

Craig seemed not to hear the reply. "I got a letter just now—and I wondered if I couldn't get away for a little while—I guess I won't be needed on the steamer?"

"Certainly not."

"I got a letter this morning—I didn't know as I read it straight—I haven't got my glasses with me——" It seemed difficult for him to speak naturally, and he paused, staring at a glass paperweight on the desk. His seamed, harsh old face was working. "My God! Mr. Halloran," he broke out, "I don't hardly dare believe it! Here, read it."

Halloran took the letter and read what follows:

"Father:—I have waited a long, long time and now I'm tired and I want to come home. You were right always—it was all a mistake. Now when I look back there are some parts of it that are like dreams to me. Do you think you could forgive me? Do you think you could let me come back and take care of your house for you?

"I was all wrong, but I am older now— I have a girl of my own who has grown up and married—and I think I could understand better. I can imagine better, too, how you have suffered—how I have made you suffer—and now that there are times when my life seems clouded and unreal—some days and weeks even, when I look back I can hardly remember what I have said or done, or how I have lived—when I think of this, and think how my life seems to be slipping away from me, a little at a time, I feel that I just must come back to you. Of course, nothing can be undone, nothing can be lived over. I know that bitterly now—I feel it all the time, and especially at night when I lie awake and all these years come whirling up in my mind and confuse me and discourage me. But I have tried not to grow bitter. I have been hungry a good many times, and cold, and haven't had much to wear, but I have tried always to remember that the only way out is just the patient, honest way.

"There may not be many years left to us, but wouldn't it be better to try to make them happy years? You see I'm writing as if I felt you had already forgiven me—I can't help it.

"Elizabeth is married, as I told you, and hasn't room for me any more. But, George is not a bad boy—you will like George, father, I know. And perhaps he will grow up into something better than I and make you feel yet that it was worth while.

"It is nineteen years today since you brought me down here on the old Number One—do you remember? I have never forgotten how you looked when you stood on the bridge and waved goodby. Well, my married life was not what I thought it would be, but somehow now, while I am writing this, it seems almost as if I could cut this long part of my life right out, and take up the first part again where I left it off that day. You will find me changed—I am getting to be quite an old woman— if all goes well, I may be a grandmother before the year is gone. Think of that!

"Oh, father, I don't know what I am thinking of to be writing like this, when I ought to be down on my knees to you. But I can't help it. Can you forgive me, and let me begin again?

"JENNIE CRAIG."

Halloran gazed at the letter until the silence grew oppressive and then he looked out the window. Craig was still staring at the paper-weight; and when he finally spoke it was without shifting his eyes.

"She was only eighteen when she went down to Chicago to work for Bigelow. She didn't know any better—G. Hyde Bigelow wasn't above marrying his clerk in those days. And then she found him out and got a divorce; and I've never heard since, until today. I guess—I guess there's a little pride in our family—she's never written—and I haven't. But, oh, God! Mr. Halloran——"

Halloran turned at the exclamation, and then, with such a sense of helplessness as he had never before known, he lowered his eyes. For the Captain was crying.

"I'm going right down there," the broken voice went on. "Have you a time-table here?"

Halloran fumbled in his drawer, found the time-table, looked over the train schedule, marked the right column with his pencil and laid it before the Captain.

"When is that?—Ten-thirty?"

"Yes; ten-thirty."

"That's in about an hour. Well, then, I suppose——" He made as if to rise, but settled back again. Finally Halloran spoke.

"I think I know your daughter, Captain."

"You know her?"

"Yes; I saw her several times a few years ago. I can tell you a good deal about George, too."

"She's a good girl. We used to think she took after me a little. I think maybe—I think I'll bring her right back with me tonight or tomorrow; and then you can come around and see us."

"Yes. What would you say if I were to go down with you, Captain? Perhaps I could help you find her and George." He hesitated a moment. "We'll bring the boy back, too. I guess we can manage to keep him busy around the office until the mills start up again."

"Do you know how old he is?"

"George must be about sixteen, I should say."

"And the girl is married—she must be older. I guess I'm a little bewildered." He got up now and stood silent by the desk.

"I'll be ready for you in half an hour, Captain."

There seemed to be nothing more to say; and after another silence Craig went out. But later, during the hours on the train, Halloran had to tell over and over what he knew about George and Lizzie, their mother, and Le Duc.

CHAPTER XV.—HIGH LIFE AT THE LE DUCS'.

When at last they were on the cable-car, north bound, Craig broke the silence that had held through the latter half of the journey.

"Do you suppose we could get them all together tonight—the boy, and the girl and her husband? We could have a supper somewhere."

"I think so. It will be a little late before I can get George back from Evanston—half-past eight or nine o'clock, probably."

The Captain winced at the words. He knew now that George was a charity boy in the home of his own father.

"If you would like to set it for half-past eight, I will see Le Duc and then go out for George."

The Captain, whose head was in no condition for planning even so much as a supper, accepted this arrangement without a word. They were silent again until they left the car.

"I wonder if she'll know me," Craig mused, as they walked along. "I ain't the same as I was then—it's a long time, Mr. Halloran, a long time. She was a pretty girl—always had a laugh for one—I've often thought of her energy and nerve. She had a way of going at things, I tell you. When she got a notion she ought to earn her own living there couldn't anything stop her. Are we getting near it?"

"Just a little way now."

"That's good. It's queer how long a day can be—and after most twenty years, too."

At the door Halloran paused. It was in a mean street, meaner even than the old quarters near Hoffman's saloon, and the stairs leading up to the living-rooms above were crowded in between a cheap restaurant and a much less respectable saloon than Hoffman's.

"Well, Captain, I'll leave you here."

"Why—aren't you coming in?"

"No; I haven't any too much time. I know Le Duc's address—I read it in the paper this morning. We will meet here at half-past eight."

Craig was about to protest, but Halloran hurried off; and the Captain started alone up the stairway.

The Le Ducs were living at an apartment hotel not far from the Lake Shore Drive. From the appearance of the building and the neighborhood Halloran inferred that the corn market was proving a profitable field for Apples. He inquired for him and was taken up in the elevator and shown into a neat little parlor on an upper floor, commanding a view of the lake. Being received by a maid in a cap and apron, he repeated his inquiry, only to learn that Mr. Le Duc was not at home—had not yet returned from his office. Could he see Mrs. Le Duc? The maid hesitated. But as time was pressing, he persisted. Would she please tell her mistres that Mr. Halloran had come with an important message from Mrs. Le Duc's mother and grandfather? The maid turned away and had nearly crossed the room when she was intercepted by a loud whisper from behind the double doors of the next room:

"Ask him to wait."

So Halloran sat down and looked at the photographs of actors and actresses that crowded the walls—prominent among which were large prints of Appleton Le Duc and Elizabeth Le Duc and Elmer Le Duc—until Apples himself, wearing a prosperous air, better dressed, but still dapper, still with a flash somewhere in his get-up, opened the door, and Halloran rose to meet him.

"How—how are you? Oh, this must be Halloran. I knew you at college. How are you? What can I do for you? Sit down, Halloran. Excuse me a minute while I take off my coat."

Apples disappeared into the next room and as the door closed behind him there was an audible smack, followed by whispering. He shortly returned with a puzzled expression.

"Excuse me for keeping you waiting, Halloran. There are so many claims on me these days that I can't get away from my office as early as I'd like. Now tell me what I can do for you?"

"It is a long story, Apples"—the Corn King seemed to dislike the word—"but you'll hear it all soon enough. What it amounts to is, that Mrs. Craig's father, who is a steamer captain, is working for the same company that employs me, and——"

"So you're a sailor now, eh?"

"Not exactly that."

"Let me see, you went in for that sort of thing a good deal in the old days, didn't you? Weren't you on the Life-Saving Crew at college?"

"Yes, I was. Captain Craig has come down here to take Mrs. Craig back home with him."

"Well, you don't say so!"

"And he would like you and Mrs. Le Duc to meet him and Mrs. Craig at her rooms tonight and take supper with them —at half-past eight. I'm going out now for George." He rose to go.

"Well, I'll tell you, Halloran"—Apples had risen, too, and was speaking in a low, confidential voice—"between ourselves, my wife isn't going out much now, and I'm afraid we can't do it. We'd like to very much, you know."

Again came the whisper from behind the door.

"Appleton!"

"Yes, dearie. Excuse me a second, Halloran." He slipped out again and there was more whispering. When he returned it was to say: "My wife would be very glad to have you all come here instead. We will have the supper up here in our apartment. Tell them we'll be very glad to see them—and you, too."

"Thank you. I'll tell them."

Apples showed him out, and as he left the building and headed for the State street trolley he found himself thinking much of Apples and his rise in life.

When he was on the Evanston train, however, he had something else to think about. In order to get George he must go either to the Bigelows' home or to Margaret's. Not one of the letters he had written since that evening had been answered. Besides, he was not in the right frame of mind to see her—or he thought he was not, which amounted to the same thing. All day he had been deep in the trouble of the Craig family, and in his talk about coming out after George he had not taken time to think just how he was to manage it. But he was realizing it now as he left the train and started up toward the Ridge; and as this is to be an honest history, the facts of what followed must be told.

Half-way up from the station, while he was walking briskly along, boasting inwardly that he was calm and ready to see Margaret, his legs, without warning him, turned him off on a side street. When he had rounded the block, and had convinced himself that now he was headed straight for the Ridge, they deceived him again. This was humiliating, and, more, was not the way to march to victory. Twice he walked around the square, but the third time, by a strong effort, he succeeded in passing the fat I corner. Soon he could see the house a little way ahead. It occurred to him that he was rushing along at an absurd speed, and he walked more slowly. A moment more and he was in front of the house, was turning in up the walk—but, no, he was mistaken; for the legs suddenly out of all control, carried him by and nearly a block farther up the street before he could check them and get them headed straight. He found he could manage them better by stepping once on each square of the cement walk, squarely in the middle each time, and he could keep this up by giving all his mind to it. This made it necessary to take restless long steps, but the twilight was deepening, and, besides, there were few other pedestrians on the street. Again he drew near. He looked up at the windows—they were dark, excepting a light in the rear and one upstairs. Something forbidding about the square old house, with its rows of unlighted windows, chilled his heart, struck deep into the energy that had carried him thus far, and he faltered. But this would not do. He forced his eyes down to the sidewalk and resolutely put his right foot on the next square of cement then his left on the second square—and on, step by step, up the front walk. He mounted the steps and crossed the wide veranda to the door—then hurriedly pushed the bell.

There was a long wait. After a time he heard doors opening and closing within, and the sound of a person moving. Finally there were footsteps in the hall and the door was opened.

"Is—is Miss Davies here?"

"Why—no. Miss Davies and her mother have gone East."

"Gone East!"

"Yes; they are in the mountains—in Woodland Valley."

"Woodland Valley!"

"Yes. I couldn't tell you when they'll be back. They didn't know themselves when they left."

A moment more and the door had closed and Halloran was down on the sidewalk. He turned aimlessly up the street. Gone East!—and no word for him! Perhaps his letters had not even reached her. Why had he not come straight back to Evanston that same week and claimed his answer? What an invertebrate creature he was, anyway! What a gloomy evening! How the shadows of the maples and elms closed down on his thoughts! The are lamps at the corners, the long row of houses glowing with light, all smiled at him and drove him deeper into the gloom. Gone East!

It occurred to him that he had come out for another purpose. There was nothing for it now but to go to the Bigelows': and with a glance at his watch, he turned in that direction.

The family were at dinner, he was informed, but Mrs. Bigelow would see him in a few moments. He was shown into a reception-room, where he could drop into a chair in the bay window and look in between the portieres down the length of the living-room. The furniture was rich and heavy; the mantels and tables and bookcases were laden with bric-a-brac; the walls were covered with paintings and engravings, some of them fairly good, all of them very costly. From the dining-room came the jingle of knives and forks and the laughter of children, and now and then the heavy voice of Mr. Bigelow dominating. Then he heard the rustle of skirts and in came Mrs. Bigelow.

"How do you do, John? It is a long time since we have seen you. You must have gone away from Evanston when you left college."

"Yes; I'm not living here."

"Where are you now, John?"

"I'm up in Michigan."

"You have a position there?"

"Yes."

"Well, I have heard Mr. Higelow say that there are really about as good openings in the country as in the city. It is so overcrowded in Chicago. Are you getting on well?"

"I—I guess so—as well as I could expect."

"I am very glad to hear that—and Mr. Bigelow will be, too. He really took quite an interest in you, John. He is always glad to know that the young men he has been interested in are getting on."

"I have come down to Chicago today, Mrs. Bigelow, to look for a boy, and I have heard he is here. His name is George—George Bigelow."

"Oh, yes; George. It is odd that he should have our name. He is a Settlement boy—Mr. Babcock rescued him from I don't know what distress. I wondered if there were any distant branch of the family that could have dropped in the world, but Mr. Bigelow says there is no connection whatever. It is a very common name in Chicago, he says. It seems that the boy's family is worthless, and he himself has already been in jail. But he seems to feel some remorse, and I am not letting it make any difference here."

"Captain Craig, his grandfather, heard today from George's mother, after a long separation. We happen to be employed by the same company and I have come down with him to find his family. He wants to take them all back with him."

"To take him back? Why, he has been here only a little while. Did you mean to take him yourself?"

"Captain Craig plans to give them all a supper this evening, and I promised him I would be on hand with George."

She stepped to the hall and rang a bell. While she was speaking to the maid Mr. Bigelow came into the hall, with a little girl hanging to each arm. He paused in the doorway of the reception-room and nodded to Halloran.

"How do you do," he said.

"How do you do, sir."

"This is John Halloran, dear," said his wife, turning. "He has come to take George away. George's grandfather, he tells me, is really quite respectable."

Mr. Bigelow had shaken off the children and was getting into his overcoat.

"It is just as well," he replied, without looking around. "We really have no work for him here."

At this moment the subject of the talk himself appeared, advancing bashfully, overcome by the splendor about him, and not yet knowing why he had been summoned. He looked at Halloran for a moment before he recognized him.

"How are you, George?" said Halloran, advancing and holding out his hand. "Do you remember me?"

George blushed, grinned and took his hand, and as he did so, Mr. Bigelow, with his coat buttoned and one glove on, turned around. He looked at George—a tall, awkward, bedressed boy of sixteen—with a curious, gruff expression, then his eyes shot one quick, inquiring look at Halloran.

"You'll excuse me," he said, recovering. And without speaking further he went out and shut the door hard behind him.

"Come, George," said Halloran; "I'm going to take you to a new home. Have you any truck to carry?"

"Nothing much."

"Get your coat, then, and come along."

When they had reached the tenement and were nearly at the top of the stairway Halloran pushed George ahead.

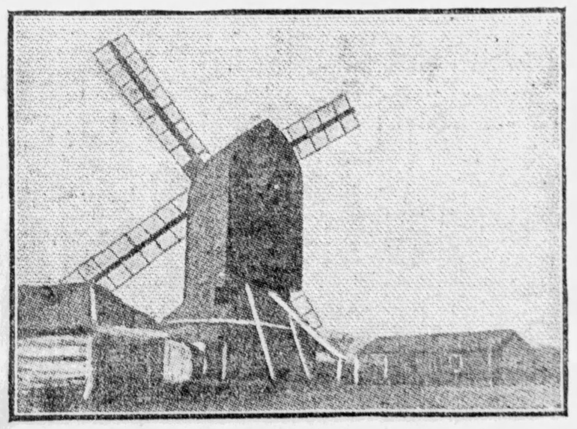
"Go in there, George. You'll find them together."

"Yes, I hear 'em talking. But ain't you coming?"

"No, not yet. Go ahead."

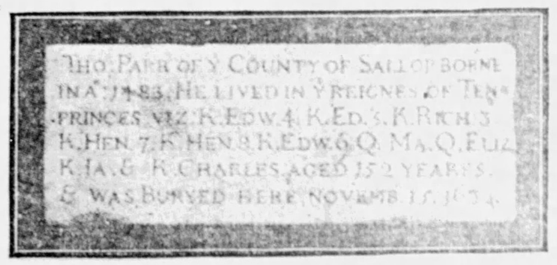
George opened the door and Halloran went back a little way down the stairs and sat down. It was dark and dirty. On all sides, above and below, were noises—babies squalling, men and women quarreling—but he heard little; his thoughts were speeding off to a the eastern mountains. There was a young woman in those mountains—where the leaves were beginning to turn, perhaps, as here in the west—only a thousand miles away. What had he been waiting for? Was it for her to write? How had he supposed her answer was to come?

WINDMILL CHURCH



Picturesquely situated on a high hill near London is an ancient mill, several centuries old, which has long served as a church. The interior of the mill has been converted into a perfect little chapel. The walls are artistically decorated with figures of saints and angels, the altars furnished with candles and vases. A full choral service, with surpliced choir, is held here every Sunday. The mill, which now bears the name of Chapel of St. Cross, is capable of seating between twenty and thirty persons.

"OLD PARR'S" TOMBSTONE


THO: PARR OF Y COUNTY OF SALOP BORNE
IN A° 1483 HE LIVED IN Y REIGNES OF TEN
PRINCES VIZ K EDW 4 K ED 5 K RICH 3
K HEN 7 K HEN 8 K EDW 6 Q MA Q ELIZ
K JA & K CHARLES AGED 152 YEARS
& WAS BURYED HERE NOVEMB 15 1635

In the accompanying picture is shown the tombstone of the famous centenarian, Thomas, commonly known as "Old Parr," concerning whom so many curious stories are told. He is said to have been born in the parish of Alberbury, near Shrewsbury, in the year 1483, and to have died at Lord Arundel's house, off the Strand, in London, in 1635, at the age of 152. He was buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, where the stone reproduced here fitly commemorates him.

According to one legend he ran a foot-race long after he had passed his hundredth year with all the agility of a young man, and according to another he threshed corn for several hours daily in his one hundred and thirtieth year.

Nature's Greatest Cure For Men and Women

Swamp-Root is the Most Perfect Healer and Natural Aid to the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder Ever Discovered.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life.

I received promptly the sample bottle of your great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root. I had an awful pain in my back, over

the kidneys, and had to urinate from four to seven times a night, often with smarting and burning. Brick dust would settle in the urine. I lost twenty pounds in two weeks, and thought I would soon die. I took the first dose of your Swamp-Root in the evening at bed time, and was very much surprised; I had to urinate but once that night, and the second night I did not get up until morning. I have used three bottles of Swamp-Root, and today am as well as ever.

I am a farmer, and am working every day, and weigh 190 pounds, the same that I weighed before I was taken sick.

Gratefully yours,

Sec. F. A. & I. U. 504. T. S. APKER,
April 9th, 1903. Marsh Hill, Pa.

There comes a time to both men and women when sickness and poor health bring anxiety and trouble hard to bear; disappointment seems to follow every effort of physicians in our behalf, and remedies we try have little or no effect. In many such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring, and not knowing what the disease is or what makes us sick. Kind nature warns us by certain symptoms, which are unmistakable evidence of danger, such as too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, scalding irritation, pain or dull ache in the back—they tell us in silence that our kidneys need doctoring. If neglected now, the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in quickly relieving such troubles. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. In taking this wonderful new discovery, Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered.

Swamp-Root a Blessing To Women

My kidneys and bladder gave me great trouble for over two months and I suffer-

ed untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had constant difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

Gratefully yours,

MRS. E. AUSTIN,
19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle FREE by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—If you are sick or "feel badly" write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE PITY OF IT!

ELIZABETH AYRES.

It chanced that I saw her in the street the other day. The sight of her face, gloomed by the old shadows, brought back the memory of a part of her life as its story was made under our roof.

We knew nothing of her when she came to us, only that she was a competent domestic and had few acquaintances and no followers. She was a young woman, and would have been pretty had not unhappiness and discontent cast their grim shadows over her countenance. She was one of those secretive creatures that hide their innermost thoughts and emotions and will seldom reveal what they feel. This much we knew: She had a grievance against the world in general, and looked upon nearly every human being as her enemy. She was a still-tongued woman, speaking only when it was necessary, but even in her silence her manner was defiant, and apparently she was always accoutred for battle. Suspicious of kindness, constantly on guard against oppression, watchful lest some one should creep into her confidence unawares, there seemed no opening in the forbidding wall of reserve with which she was surrounded.

The face can protect itself with the eyes. They are shields to ward and weapons to assail, but sometimes they betray. And sometimes this girl's eyes betrayed the pitiful hunger of her starving soul.

It was impossible to get close to her. We knew she was unhappy, but there was no way to help her out of her despond, for she was not of the kind that invited questions. She had evidently been a neglected child as she had no education, and feeling the embarrassment of ignorance, she occupied her spare moments with study, plodding over her school books with a dogged persistency that spoke of a slow mind and dull understanding.

All this came back to me when I saw her standing in the street. The cloud lay heavily on her face, but once we saw it lifted for weeks; weeks so very few, they might better be numbered by days.

It almost goes without saying that the one who made her see sunshine for a time was a man. He was not of high position, but he was one of the kind who always win their way with women, and like all those who are easily successful, he never cared for his success to last. Ralph was a big, joyous, careless fellow who took what he wanted without deliberation or plan, and when he was tired why that was the end. He simply forgot and was serene in the thought—if he thought about it at all—that every one else forgot as quickly. One liked him involuntarily without pausing to consider whether he was worth liking.

He first came to the house as a milk carrier. He arrived with a bound and a rush and a clinking of cans, stopping in the kitchen long enough to enliven it with a jest and a laugh, and then he would whistle himself away. Barbara was noticeably brighter after his morning visit and after he had gone, an occasional fragment of song broke her silence. There were no decided developments until the milkman went into the employ of a grocer and the promise of commissions prompted him to increase his employer's business. He did not hesitate to use backstair influence and found time to stay longer in the kitchen than formerly, turning his battery of fascination on Barbara so that through her orders for groceries might he his from the household provider.

It was surprising how, in Barbara's sight, the supplies bought from the dealer who had long held the patronage of the family, suddenly deteriorated in quality. The eggs were stale, weights were short, and there was absolutely no health in anything that came from this source. On the other hand, the new grocer was a paragon of perfection, and his wares were little less than nectar and ambrosia fit for the gods.

Because the girl began to act as if the world was rose-colored and sun-drenched, so far as it was possible, she was helped to be happy through the medium of grocery orders for Ralph. He came frequently to the house, and under his spell, Barbara blossomed into beauty like a rose.

A man cannot help liking prettiness, and Ralph knew that Barbara's prettiness was of his awakening and was for him alone. She did not seem to realize that he came to the house on business only and never sought her at any other time. To her, he was like the break of day to a soul that had been shivering in the dark. He was the light and the sun of her existence. She was intoxicated by the lotus nourished into bloom by her imagination. He was unconsciously kind, and she made the mistake of letting him see how he swayed and possessed her.

Meantime, the atmosphere of the kitchen changed from that of a dismal swamp to a happy morning meadow, smiling in the sunshine. And we who looked on, enjoyed the transformation, though forboddings of the aftermath frequently arose to disturb.

Presently, under the conditions, the inevitable happened. Ralph left the grocery business and went into something else. The kitchen knew him no more. Barbara sought the telephone as a means of relief. It was seldom Ralph would answer, and when he did, he gave her no comfort. He was tired and that was the end of the affair so far as he was concerned. The girl tried to put on a brave front, but she drooped visibly. To the laundress alone, she made a little moan once when her misery grew stronger than her pride.

"I feel as if he had torn my heart out of my body," she said.

Gradually she relapsed into the old, grim sullenness and went about, a scowling menace. After awhile, unable to bear the associations and memories of her environment, she went away, indifferent and defiant to the last.

As it chanced, the same day I saw her in the street, I saw Ralph. As a fire laddie, he looked careless, handsome and debonnaire in his blue uniform and silver buttons. Barbara was waiting for a car, cowering in the cold, her face darkened by the reflex of her gloomy heart, and seeming like a lost soul cast out of Paradise.

The pity of it! She is of the nature that cannot learn, calmness lies in forgetting. She cannot learn that with every day which passes wasted in wretchedness, dies one more opportunity for happiness. The pity of it!

ETIQUET OF THE PEERAGE

The editor of Debrett, which has now reached its 191st year of existence, raises in the new issue a gentle protest against certain laxities which have of late crept into the sacred ritual of the British peerage.

During recent years, he says, a practice has arisen of designating the younger sons and the daughters of dukes and marquises and the daughters of earls as "The Lord John ——" and "The Lady Jane ——." But the prefix "The" which is presumably intended as an abbreviation of "The Right Honorable," a designation to which they obviously are not entitled, is, strictly speaking, incorrect, and is of no more authority than the use of coronets by the eldest sons of peers.

The latter, of course, have no right, and certainly no desire, to bear the coronet. Notwithstanding which the less instructed or more obsequious jewelers and engravers persist in adorning wedding presents therewith to the annoyance of the recipients. Indeed, it is not long since one eldest son of a peer, having received a large number of presents decorated in this manner, insisted on all the articles being sent back to the silversmith for the coronets to be effaced.

Last year there were created four peers, seventeen baronets, 184 knights, 488 companions, etc.

On the other hand, there have died eleven peers, eighteen peeresses, thirty-one baronets and sixty knights. Three of the peerages and two of the baronetcies have become extinct.—London Daily Mail.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Very often a married woman or young girl does not know who to turn to for advice in circumstances where she dislikes to talk with the family physician about delicate matters. At such times write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free consultation and advice, and the same will be held as sacredly confidential. It is foolish to consult women friends or persons without medical training.

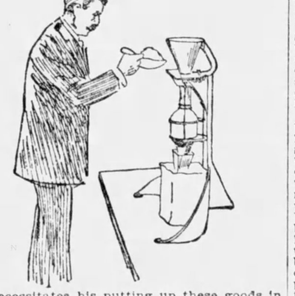
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, is entirely vegetable and was the first exclusively woman's tonic on the market—it has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women.

All other compounds intended for women only are made with alcohol, or alcohol is a large component—this alcohol injures the nerves. The little red corpuscles of the blood are shrunken by alcohol. All such compounds, therefore, do harm.

Dr. Pierce's Picasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. Use them with the "Favorite Prescription" when a pill is required. One is a laxative, two, a mild cathartic.

Measure and Bag Filler.

It would be difficult to find any branch of business which has advanced as much in neatness and cleanliness within the last few years as the grocery store. It is the manner in which the goods are put up which has made this change for the better possible, and perhaps it is the demand for improved service which first induced the manufacturers to put their ingenuity to work in arranging their wares in better shape. Whatever the cause, it is now possible to buy almost any kind of food stuff put up either in tin cans, pasteboard boxes or paper packages, without having to wait while the clerk weighs the proper quantity out of a barrel, box or drawer containing the goods in bulk. As the merchant still has to buy many of his commodities in loose form, his desire to please the trade



necessitates his putting up these goods in small packages during his spare time, and a machine to assist in this work is shown in the illustration. There is a hopper at the top of the weighing machine, in which the loose material to be sacked is placed by the scoop. From this hopper the sugar, coffee, tea or whatever is being weighed falls downward into a middle chamber of just the right size to contain a pound. Of course, the weight of different commodities varies, and so the measure must correspond in area to the bulk in a pound of whatever is being measured. Thus the size of this middle chamber is variable and can be regulated according to the kind of goods being put up. This being determined, it is an easy matter to operate the machine. The hopper being filled, a lever is depressed by the foot, closing the valve at the bottom of the middle chamber and opening the hopper. As soon as the chamber is full the release of the foot lever allows the measured quantity to flow into the sack, the hopper valve being closed meanwhile. By repeating this operation another pound is dropped into the sack, and so on, without the bother connected with an ordinary scale.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., the eminent Cancer Specialists, have cured hundreds of cases with their wonderful Combination of Oils, originated and perfected by them. It is no experiment, but the result of twenty-five years' experience. Now in successful use ten years. Convincing evidence set forth in their new book, which can be had for the asking. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind. (This the home office.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Much is said about the danger to life and limb in the game of football. Skating lures hundreds to their death where the pigskin lures one. Many lives have been lost in New England within a month because of this winter pastime than football claims the world over in a year.—Providence Journal.

Inspectors just returned from Northern Ontario logging camps report a shortage of more than 100,000,000 feet of the previous estimate of the Ontario lumber cut for this season. They state the yield of the Georgian Bay Lumber company alone will be reduced to 60,000,000 feet, as compared with 80,000,000. The shortage is stated to be mainly due to the scarcity of choppers, although they receive $2.50 a day and board also some dissatisfaction among the men as to the methods of payment and treatment received from unreliable companies, who made pledges inducing men to go into the woods which they afterward failed to carry out.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Robert C. Bateman, an Englishman, has just received here advices of a shipment of Egyptian cotton seed from Liverpool, which is due to arrive inside of two weeks. The seed will be planted and cultivated on three haciendas—respectively, of Ignacio de la Torre, at Cuautla; Gen. John B. Frisbie, at Atlixtac, and Barron & Forbes' palace, Tenejic. Mr. Frisbie de la Torre is son-in-law to Gen. Diaz, and is a very enthusiastic planter, one of the largest sugar planters in the country. Gen. Frisbie is an old Californian, and has an ideal plantation, located in the state of Guerrero. Upon these three haciendas native cotton has been grown very successfully for some time, and the reason for attempting the cultivation of the Egyptian cotton in this country is because of its high grade, ranking next to sea island cotton in length of staple and in market value. The three plantations selected for the experiment are of different climatic and soil conditions, and the idea is to see where this foreign cotton can be best produced.—City of Mexico Correspondence in Los Angeles Times.

It is said on good authority that at the Illinois river at Meredosia recently, was seen the largest catch of fish ever made in this western country. Three fish companies over there decided to splice their three nets together and make a haul. The nets, together, were two miles in length, and extended across the bay and in such a way that when the time came for lifting the seine it took four days to complete the haul, and when they did so, they brought to the bank 100,000 pounds of live fish. The catch was so immense that the fish were piled several feet high in places. The greater bulk of the catch consisted of German carp, though there were some 10,000 pounds of buffalo and other varieties.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

The Tune.

Knicker—Somebody calls architecture "frozen music."

Bocker—Well, I guess our flat must be Greenland's icy mountains.—New York Sun.

KILLING OF SHEEP.

Dynamite Bombs Used by Cowboys in Their War on Flocks.

The great secret of the fortunes made in the stock industry in the last few years has been free range. Over a vast territory, extending from the open plain of Texas, up through Oklahoma, Kansas, eastern Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming to the states along the northern border, reached unending leagues of grass, says a writer in the Outlook. Most of it even went to waste because there was none to take it.

On this the herd and flocks fed, and there was plenty for all. But the settlers pushed further into the west; Oklahoma added other areas of Indian lands; irrigation took from the land at the base of the foothills—the stockman found that he was being limited in his free pasture. He tried to drive out the settler, but in vain; persecutions and the destruction of crops were met by laws like the "two-mile limit" statute, keeping the agriculturist safe.

The sheepman went on with his flock and took the range as he came to it—the cattleman could not, for cattle would not eat after sheep. So the cowboys declared war on the shepherds and sought to limit their range.

To some extent this has been done, but the conflict is bitter, resulting in bloodshed and deeds of intolerable cruelty—nor is it yet ended. It is tempting for the sheepman to move to new pastures at the risk of attack, even though he knows that a cattleman has long been in possession and will fight to maintain his place; for it is well understood that the range is open to all.

A western authority says that in the last 10 years 600,000 sheep have been wantonly killed by cowboys, at a loss to the owners of $2,000,000. It is also estimated —no one can tell surely, for all the tragedies of the range do not come to light—that 500 man killings have annually accompanied the sheep killings. Sometimes the settlers whose homes are threatened make common cause with the cattlemen and join in the slaughter. Only last July a band of masked men, mounted, killed the herders of 7,000,000 sheep in central Wyoming and killed thousands of the sheep.

In addition, 65,000 sheep which were near by were left without herders and were scattered on the hills, resulting in further loss. Riflemen surround flocks and kill every sheep, driving off the herders. A flock of 5,000 Angora goats was killed in western Colorado in August. The papers of Oregon describe the terrible devastation produced by dynamite thrown among the huddled bands of sheep, the explosion ending the existence of whole flocks, and sometimes killing the shepherds as well. The cattlemen throw these deadly explosives from some height, or charge on horseback into the frightened flocks for their scheme of wrath.

Flocks have been driven into narrow canyons and clubbed to death; they have been hurled over precipices and destroyed, one mass lying at the bottom for years, finally, after losing 14,000 sheep, giving up the range for which he contended.

The settler who "homesteads a" a claim in the edge of the free range has a great terror—what if the flocks or herds should come! He knows that the crops so carefully tended would go, the gardens would be made desolate. He has recourse, through the law, to be sure, but in the larger portion of the west it is sometimes a slow process.

Recently the government has issued an order that the sheep must be kept off the forest reserves, the last refuge of the wandering flocks and herds of horrified owners. These were the only lands on which the cattle were not generally grazed, so the sheep were turned in. But they destroyed the shrubbery in their efforts to gain sustenance, and so the order went out to stop such practice. There seemed to be no choice but to try conclusions with the cattlemen again, and hostilities opened with renewed vigor.

The sheepmen and cowmen alike strive try to keep the stock out of the mountain parks, and the boundaries constantly grow less and less for the wanderings of the flock and herds. The range is becoming limited, too. The forage is overpastured, and, in the opinion of expert stockmen, does not today give more than half the sustenance that it did a decade ago. Various plans are proposed to renew it, but they are as yet in embryo, and do not help the man with huge flocks of sheep that must be fed. In the end there must be a more extensive leasing or ownership of the grazing lands, and the rights of possession be obeyed. Until that time comes, the conflict for the free feeding grounds will rage.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WARMLY CLOTHED

Should Not Be Exposed to Cold, and No Part of Body Left Uncovered.

The extreme heat, like the very cold weather, is a season of risks with young children. They are in need of special watching during both of these seasons. In the first place, we must bear in mind that certain complaints, such as catarrh, measles, etc., are prevalent during the fall of the year, and cause much distress.

It is a great error to suppose that the so-called children's diseases are of no great moment, and that it is almost a necessity that they should contract one or all of them at some period of their youthful existence.

There is no need for anything of the kind, and should they escape there is much more chance of their growing up healthy men and women.

Some mothers will go so far as to expose their children to infection under the mistaken idea that "they may as well have it and get it over."

Children and old people are alike in this respect, viz., that cold is a great enemy to them both, says the Philadelphia North American.

It is very important, then, that young children should not be exposed to cold, that no part of their body should be left uncovered, as unfortunately is too often the case.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that by leaving the arms and legs bare the result will be to render children inured to cold.

Certainly the idea is a Spartan one, and it might prove beneficial given the same climate, but under the weather conditions of our country disaster is apt to follow.

Children, then, should be warmly clad; the underwear all wool and meshed, allowing ventilation without causing chill to the skin.

Bad air is a fruitful source of ailments in children, especially during winter time. The rooms, both living and sleeping, are generally overheated, and induce a want of "go" among the inmates.

Proper ventilation is essential. Mothers, many of them, are afraid of draughts, but a draught is not ventilation in the true sense of the term.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 25 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a local Rheumatic Cure that did not disorder one's other organs. Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes the pain, swelling and fever that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. If it cures and cures to stay cured within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 10 days. This trial treatment I will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease, that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. I don't expect a penny from you.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 3528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Farmstead

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

My cattle are afflicted with a disease which causes the hair to fall off, then a dry, white scab forms, usually about the face and head, and some as far back as the shoulders. It is contagious, and spreads rapidly. It does not seem to injure their appetites nor make them lose flesh, but it ruins their sale for beef. Will some of your readers please name the disease and give remedy?—C., French Creek, W. Va.

Will some one please give a tested recipe for home-made toilet soap.—B., Malta, O.

Will some reader of The Blade please give a remedy for chickens acting like they were choked? They will sling their heads and make a noise. After they act in this way a few days they begin to wheeze, and it seems hard for them to get breath. They act as though there might be a wheat beard or something in the windpipe, but there is not. I would be much pleased to hear of a remedy.—Reader, Chillicothe, O.

I am a subscriber of The Blade, and a week or so ago I saw an article concerning catalpa trees. Can you tell me where or of whom I can get some seeds or sprouts?—E., Chesterhill, O.

Any large nursery will be able to fill orders for young catalpas. Some of the western railroads have their own nurseries to raise catalpas from the seed, and then plant them out, to grow railway ties.

V., Cuba, N. Y.: We are very much obliged indeed for your kind offer to answer questions and send recipes asked for. We shall be glad to have you answer any queries that may be printed under this head. Tell us where you live, send your address, and ask them to write to you for information. We want to publish it for the benefit of all, not confine it to one person.

That Kicking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Please correct my little item about kicking cows. I do not like the idea of such an error going out to the public by one who claims some experience with cows. The error was in putting the rope on the "head," instead of the "foot."—L., Beloit, Kan.

We recall the copy of that item clearly, because the editor could not understand how the kicking would be prevented by a rope around the head. But the word was written "head," and that clearly. Moral —always read a letter after writing it, to be sure you have it right.

That Spavin Cure.

Editor Farmstead: In that spavin cure it is quicksilver or metallic mercury.—V., Farwell, Mich.

What Is the Value of Cheat?

Editor Farmstead: I had been taught from childhood that cheat was worth about as much as timothy, or even wood. By some experience in feeding ground screenings, that was sold as bran, but was distinguished by the bits of chaff in it, I decided it might be worth as much as its weight in hay for cattle, but was worth less than nothing for fowls.

I find that genuine bran supplies what corn lacks and brings the eggs or makes growth. Lately, I find that my fowls are quite fond of four-cheat with corn, we find bran and other varieties are scarce. I would like the opinion of careful, experienced men as to its value.—L., Harrisburg, Ga.

Government Rule for Hay.

Editor Farmstead: I will send the government rule for measuring hay, as R., of Sugar Grove, did not know it:

Subtract the width of the stack from that of hay that has been stacked thirty days remainder by two, which gives the height of the stack in feet, then multiply this height by the width and multiply the product by the length in feet, which gives number of cubic feet in the stack. In a ton of hay that has been stacked thirty days or over, there are 422 cubic feet; in newly stacked hay the government measures 512 cubic feet to the ton.—W., Central City, Nebraska.

Mange on Horses.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to D., of Strobleton, Pa., will say that I had two horses with the same thing. It is the itch or mange, which is nearly the same. To cure, take sulphur, 1 pound, crude caster oil, 1 pint, carbolic acid, one-half ounce, and mix thoroughly, warm it, and with the hand rub it in well wherever the blotches appear.

It is a blood disease, so you will also give one teaspoonful of sulphur once each day in feed, for two or three weeks. It is infectious, as they will rub against the stall and any other animal standing in the stall will catch it, so wash the walls and stall with kerosene, every part where they can rub, and you will be rid of the pest.

I also await the answer to S., of Craig, very anxiously, as I have one exactly the same, and her leg will break out and run for a week, then heal up, and wherever it breaks out it leaves a hard lump. Will some one send recipe for a cure?—R., Soldiers Grove, Wis.

For That Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Please let R., of Pearl, W. Va., know that his horse's stool is out of order. Mix of sulphur one ounce; spirits of turpentine one ounce; glycerine one ounce; apply to the tail where she rubs, and it will stop. Also take of sulphur one pound, ground copperas one pound, gentian one pound. Mix and feed one tablespoonful three times a day.—V., Farwell, Mich.

Cure for Lumpy Jaw.

Editor Farmstead: Tell E., of Bridgeport, Okla., for lumpy jaw, to get one ounce of iodide of potassium, which divide into eight equal parts, giving one of them each evening for eight days, or until water runs from eyes and nose. Give in about one pint of water.

If the lump is attached to the jaw bone and has been growing for some time, he may have to repeat the treatment, being sure to skip eight days from the first treatment before commencing the second.

If the lump is large, and firmly attached to jaw, it may never entirely go away; but this treatment will destroy the microbe that causes the disease.—R., Sugar Grove, Pa.

A Rearing Colt.

Editor Farmstead: I must tell J., of Pasadena Station, Cal., how I broke a colt that would rear on his hind feet. I put the bridle on him, then attached the lines to the bridle like I would to work him with full-grown ones. Now go behind him, pull and jerk on the lines; up he will go. Then I pulled him square over backwards on the hard ground. That was a cure for him. I never had any more trouble with him.—W., Dixon, Ill.

To Preserve Eggs.

Editor Farmstead: A family of my acquaintance say the have kept eggs three months by simply packing in salt, little end down, and that they did not absorb salt enough to salt them for cooking. Of course they must be kept dry enough to prevent the salt from caking.—S., Harrisburg, Ga.

Lime in Tea Kettle.

Editor Farmstead: Tell W., of Dixon, Ill., to put a marble into the tea kettle, and he will have no more trouble with the lime that collects.—H., Henderson, Neb.

An ordinary clam or oyster shell, two to three inches across, put into the kettle with the rounded side up, and kept there, is still better.—Editor Farmstead.

Fertilizing Soil With Bacteria.

Soil that will not bear crops is suffering from starvation. This may be remedied by properly "feeding" it with fertilisers; but in certain cases the trouble may also be cured, like some diseases, by inoculation. In other words, soil deficient in nitrogenous matter may be treated with cultures of certain bacteria that enable plants to absorb and utilize atmospheric nitrogen, as has been shown in Germany by Prof. Noble. Fertilizing material sufficient for an acre may now be purchased in a small glass bottle. Roy Stannard Baker tells in Harper's Magazine just how this discovery was made, and how it has been utilized. According to Mr. Baker, it had its beginning in the earlier discovery that plants are fed largely from substances in the air and from connected study of the problem of how the plant is able to appropriate this aerial food. Says the writer:

"The chief chemical elements in all vegetable substances are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. Nitrogen is the all-important element. Potassium and phosphorus are usually present in abundance, or they can be easily supplied in the form of woodashes and other fertilizers; but nitrogen is more expensive and more difficult to restore. Nitrogen is what makes the muscles and brain of a man; it is the essential element of all elements in the growth of animals and plants. If the world ever starves, it will be from lack of nitrogen; and yet if such starvation takes place, it will be in a world full of nitrogen. For there is not one of the elements more common than nitrogen, not one present around us in larger quantities. Four-fifths of every breath we breathe is pure nitrogen—four-fifths of all the earth's atmosphere is nitrogen. If mankind dies of nitrogen starvation, it will be with food everywhere about it and within it.

"But, unfortunately, plants and animals are unable to take up nitrogen in its pure form as it appears in the air. It must be combined with hydrogen in the form of ammonia or in some nitrate. These facts have been well known to science for many years. At the same time it has been known, as a matter of experience among farmers, that when land is worn out by over-cropping, the growth of peas, for instance, both of which draw heavily on the earth's nitrogen supply, certain other crops would still grow luxuriantly upon it, and that if these crops are left and plowed in, the fertility of the soil will be restored, and it will again produce large fields of wheat and other nitrogen-demanding plants. These restorative crops are clover, lupin and other leguminous plants—the classification including beans and peas. Everyone who is at all familiar with farming operations has heard of seeding down an old field to clover, thereby restoring its fertility in a degree."

That this property of clover, beans, etc., is due to small nodules growing on their roots, and that these are produced by so-called "nitrifying" bacteria, is now known to all students of scientific agriculture. Acting on this knowledge, Prof. Noble has developed his plan for soil inoculation. Says Mr. Baker:

"If the nodules were produced by bacteria, then the bacteria must be present in the soil; and if they were not present, would not be possible to supply them by artificial means? In other words, if soil, even worn-out farm soil—or, indeed, pure sand, like that of the seashore—could thus be inoculated, as a physician inoculates a guinea-pig with anthrax germs, would not beans and peas planted from there form nodules and draw their nourishment from the air? It was a somewhat startling idea; but all radically new ideas are startling, and after thinking it over, Professor Nobbe began, in 1888, a series of most remarkable experiments, having as their purpose the discovery of a practical method of soil-inoculation. He gathered the nodular-covered roots of beans and peas, dried and crushed them, and made an extract of them in water. Then he prepared a gelatin solution with a little sugar, asparagin, and other materials, and added the nodule extract. In this medium colonies of bacteria at once began to grow—bacteria of many kinds. Professor Nobbe separated the radiocola—which are oblong in shape—and found that he could be known as a 'clean culture'—that is, a culture in gelatin consisting of billions of these particular germs and no others. When he had succeeded in producing these clean cultures, he was ready for his actual experiments in growing plants. He took a quantity of pure sand, and in order to be sure that it contained no nitrogen, nor bacteria in any form, he heated it in a high temperature for different times for six hours, thereby completely sterilizing it. This sand he placed in three jars. To each of these he added a small quantity of mineral food—the required phosphorus, potassium, iron, sulfur, and so on. To the first he supplied no nitrogen at all in any form; the second he fertilized with saltpeter, which is largely composed of nitrogen in a form which plants may readily absorb it through their roots; the third of the jars he inoculated with some of his bacteria culture. Then he planted beans and awaited the result—as may be imagined, somewhat anxiously.

The beans in the first jar, we are told, starved for want of nitrogenous food, exactly as a man would starve under the same conditions. Those in the second jar grew about as they would in the garden. But the third, or "inoculated" jar showed really a miracle of growth. The soil in this jar was originally as free of nitrogen as in the soil in the first jar, and yet the beans flourished greatly, and when some of the plans were analyzed, they were found to be rich in nitrogen. Weighing the nitrogen in the forty crops of the beans in the third jar only, thereby proving that soil-inoculation was a possibility—at least in the laboratory. Mr. Baker goes on to say:

"Having thus proved the remarkable efficacy of soil-inoculation in his laboratory and greenhouses, where I saw great numbers of experiments still going forward, Professor Nobbe set himself to make his discovery of practical value. He gave to his bacteria culture the name 'Nitragen'—spelled with an a—and he produced separate cultures for each of the important crops—peas, beans, vetch, lupin and clover. In 1895 the first of these were placed on the market, and they had a considerable sale, although such a radical innovation as this so far out of the ordinary run of agricultural operation, and so almost unbelievably wonderful, can not expect to gain a foothold very rapidly. The cultures are now manufactured at one of the great commercial chemical laboratories of the river Main. I saw some of them in Professor Nobbe's laboratory. They were put up in small glass bottles, each marked with the name of the crop for which it is especially adapted. The bottle was partly filled with the yellow gelatinous substance in which the bacteria grow. On the surface of this there was a mossy-like gray growth, resembling mold. This consisted of innumerable millions of the little oblong bacteria. A bottle cost about 50 cents, and contained enough bacteria for inoculating half an acre of land. It must be used within a certain number of weeks after it is obtained, while it is still fresh. The method of application is very simple. The contents of the bottle are diluted with warm water. Then the seeds of the beans, clover, or peas, which have previously been mixed with a little soil, are treated with this solution and thoroughly mixed with the soil. After that the mass is partially dried so that the seeds may be readily sown. The bacteria at once begin to propagate in the soil, which is their natural home, and by the time the beans or peas have put out roots the bacteria are ready for business, and ready to begin the active work of forming nodules.

"Prompted by these experiments, a valuable series of tests has recently been made by the United States department of agriculture, and an improved method of distributing the bacteria has been devised. Instead of a moist culture in glass tubes the bacteria are put up in a small dry mass that resembles a cream-cake. These may be sent anywhere without deterioration; a little soaking is all that is needed to prepare them for use in the soil. The department is now formulating a plan for introducing these cultures extensively in localities in this country where are deficient in nodule-forming germs."

"Hollow Horn" Is a Myth.

Editor Farmstead: I have been a reader of the Blade for some years and have always noted with pleasure that the policy of the paper has been to use its space in the interest of facts and of science.

I was therefore surprised when I saw in your issue of Dec. 24 a cure for "hollow horn" in cattle. You say, if you wish, to F. of Gibbon, Neb., and also to M., of Adda, Va., that there is no such disease as "hollow horn" in cattle. A condition which is normal cannot, of course, be considered a disease. All adult cattle have hollow horns.

True, the horns will sometimes get cold when the animal is sick; this is of course, caused by poor circulation.

Many cases of the so-called "hollow horn" could be cured by a liberal ration of wood ashes and corn.

We annually dehorn from 50 to 100 head of cattle, and have never yet found a single instance, where the animal was two years old or more, that there was not a hollow in the horn. I ask you in the interest of truth to investigate this matter. Any veterinarian knows that there is no such disease.—W., Elizabethton, Tenn.

Evergreen Seed and Tree Co.—White Pine, Cedar, Fir, Spruce, Sugar-Pine and California Redwood Seeds 25c a doz., 2 doz. for 25c. Trees, 1-year old 15c—3-year old 25c. Seed can be planted any time of year. Raise your own fence posts in five years; timber for barns and frames in ten years. Beautify your homes and farms by planting wind-breaks and evergreen hedges—can be trimmed in any form. Will send enough seed to plant one acre for $1.00; one acre of cedar fence posts will give you $100 a year for 10 years. Can be grown on any kind of soil. Send silver or P. O. Orders to W. C. NEFF, Box 88, Clear Lake, Washington.

Reserved address for future use.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From the Gorman Press, Boston:

The Quest is a volume of verse by Edward Saltsbury Field. The long poem which names the book describes the search for happiness.

Voices and Visions, by Franklin Baldwin Wiley includes some excellent descriptive verse and a number of love poems.

Relishes of Rhyme, by James Lincoln, is an echo of the Boer war, most of the poems being suggested by press cablegrams.

Spice and Rose Leaves by Miranda Powers Swenson, is a volume of very readable poems.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 W. Twenty-third st., New York:

Getting a Living, or the Problem of Wealth and Poverty—of Profits, Wages and Trade Unionism, by George L. Bolen, is fully described by its title. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Colonel's Opera Cloak has been popular ever since it was first published

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

What Perfect Rhymes Are.

W. W. W., Buchanan, Mich., writes with reference to an article headed "Words Without Rhyme," printed on the first page of the Weekly Blade of Dec. 10, in which the fact was mentioned that the words, silver, month and carpet have no rhymes in English.

W. W. W. suggests delver, salver and elver as rhymes for silver; car pet, hair pet and harp it, as rhymes for carpet; and gives it up as to month.

None of those he gives are rhymes; and his letter throws some light on a fact at which we have so often wondered—that people will send alleged "poetry" to newspapers, in which non-rhyming words are placed as if the writers believed them to be rhymes. Here is the rule, which we copy from the Century Dictionary, being its definition of rhyme: "Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words—namely, in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the preceding sounds differ."

Note that accent plays its part also. Thus, according to the above rule, kindly and blindly are perfect rhymes. The first syllable of each is accented; the vowel sounds in the first syllables are the same, the sounds following that vowel are the same, and the sound before the accented vowel (k and bl) are different. In the same way, delight and recite are perfect rhymes; both are accented on the second.

But delver, salver and elver are not perfect rhymes for silver, for the sounds of the accented vowels (in del, sal and el) are not the same as that in the accented vowel in silver (short i). Car pet (two words), is not a perfect rhyme for carpet, for it violates the rule that the sounds before the accented vowel (a) must be different. Hair pet violates the rule that the accented vowel sounds must be the same; ai in hair and a in carpet are different sounds. Harp it violates the rule that all the sounds succeeding the accented vowel must be the same; the vowel sound in the syllable it is not the same as in pet.

There is no perfect rhyme for any one of the three words in English. That is all there is to it. Apply the rule above to most of the fugitive newspaper poetry, and see how often it is violated. In other words, the most of the alleged "poetry" printed now in the newspapers is trash. We wish we could persuade people who don't know the rules of poetic composition not to send their trash to us.

A. F., Wauseon, O., referring to the same article, suggests river, giver and liver as rhymes for silver. They will not do, for they omit the sound of l after the accented vowel.

Pension Money.

Is there a law exempting from taxation property that is bought with pension money?—A. F. P., Fillmore, N. Y.

There is no law of the United States that makes any such exemption. If there is any such statute, it is a state law, and applies, of course, only to that state. Any lawyer can tell you whether your state has any such law.

Vague Questions.

Will you give a history of the money used in the United States—kinds, bonds, national bank notes, issued by the government, money that has drawn interest since 1860?—C. A. S., Horton, Mich.

We print this question as an example of the many vague questions that come to us. It asks for a "history" of the money issued by the government—yet it includes bonds, which are not money, and national bank notes, which are not issued by the government. Then it speaks of "money that has drawn interest since 1860." The government does not pay interest on its money, but it does on bonds. Now, if the writer of the above will kindly tell us exactly what he desires to know, we will try to answer; but to tell all included in that question would take all summer. Make the question plain, but don't ask for too much. Our space is valuable.

Universal Calendars.

Will you please print your rule for telling the day of the week of any date? This I think will be of general interest to readers, for I notice you often get questions asking the day of the week of some certain date.—M. B., Wilbur, Wash.

We do not use any rule. We use a universal almanac. It is a little book, with fourteen yearly calendars. The first one is for years coming in on Sunday, the next for those coming in on Monday, and so one to Saturday, thus employing seven calendars. The remaining seven are for leap year beginning on Sunday, Monday, etc. The years are arranged in a table, after each date being given the number of the calendar for that year—the calendars being numbered from 1 to 14, inclusive. Any bookseller will order one for you.

Tea and Coffee.

Is there an inter-revenue tariff on sugar and coffee, if so, what is it?—J. B. S., Eunice, Mo.

We do not know what an "inter-revenue tariff" is. There is no duty on tea and coffee—that is, when imported, they do not have to pay duty at the custom house. Why? Because we cannot grow tea and coffee, and duty on them would simply increase the price to the consumer, without developing their culture here.

An Overrated Incident.

Will you please give space to a few facts regarding the great stir about dining with the negro at Washington? Will you please ask some of our high-toned Democrats about their black "mammies," who nursed and suckled them, and other relations of white men with female negroes?—Subscriber, Landrush, Va.

The incident has been much overrated. Booker Washington came to the capital, at the President's request, as many other men have done, Mr. Roosevelt wishing to consult with them. While the two were in consultation in the President's office, lunch was served, and the President invited Washington to lunch with him. That is all there is of it.

The incident was seized upon by southern politicians to make capital against the President, and they, with some southern papers which are not above demagogy, have kept up a clattering ever since. The trouble is, that there is complete misunderstanding between many northern people and many southern people on this matter. Neither understands the attitude or the prejudices of the other.

Take your question, for instance. It shows that you do not appreciate the southern standpoint at all. To the old-time southerner, the negro is an inferior, fitted only for the duty of a servant. A negro "mammy" is a servant; and as to the other matter of which you speak, the relation is looked upon the same as a Turk looks on a female slave in his harem. There are many people in the north to whom this view is incomprehensible. They can not see that in the cases you mention the negro is regarded as a mere servant, an inferior; while, to the extreme southerner, siting at table with a negro is an admission of social equality, the mere thought of which is utterly repugnant. A southerner will have a colored man seated at his side in a buggy as driver, or a southern lady will sit in a car seat with her colored maid; but both would refuse to ride in a carriage or a pessenger car to which a negro was admitted as a passenger, and hence on a fancied equality with whites.

These things would not bother the average northerner in the least. But he has no desire to make social calls upon his negro neighbors, nor to have negroes call upon him and his family socially. Here is where the southerner fails to understand the northern attitude. Should he see a northern white riding in a railway coach which had a negro passenger, or eating at a restaurant where a negro was eating at the same time, he would at once believe the northerner was willing to associate with negroes, receive them as social equals, or perhaps marry one. There needs, on both sides, to be more respect for the views of the other, and the paying of less attention to the gabble of self-seeking politicians. The negro question in the south is a very grave one, but one the southern people have to solve for themselves. We in the north are but spectators, for we have nothing of the sort to complicate our state affairs.

Did the southern men who are making such an outcry over the President and Booker Washington have the proper clarity of vision, they would respect and honor the latter for the splendid work he is doing. His solution of the negro problem is the proper one—to teach the negro habits of industry, of economy, to give him an education that will fit him to make an honest living, and to become a respectable and a respected member of the state, instead of an ignorant, careless, thriftless and utterly irresponsible being.

The Eiffel Tower.

When and by whom was the Eiffel tower built? Size at base, height, material, depth of foundation, time of building, etc. I consider it the Bureau of much real worth, and it adds much interest for its readers.—W. S., Little Valley, N. Y.

The Eiffel tower was built as an attraction for the Paris Exposition of 1889, similar to the Ferris wheel at the Chicago Exposition of 1893. It was begun in 1887, and was named after its designer and builder, M. Gustave Eiffel, the architect. It is built of steel, after the manner of a steel bridge. It is the loftiest structure ever built by man, and probably the most original. It stands on four great sandstone foundations, of steel and concrete, each being 85 feet square. Those on one side were sunk to a depth of 46 feet, and 26½ feet on the other. These four bases form the corners of a quadrangle, covering about 2½ acres of ground. The four legs are built at an inclination of 54 degrees, united at the first platform by round spans forming arches 75 feet high. There is an elevator in each of the four legs, which carry passengers to the first platform, 190 feet above the ground. This has an area of 5,869 square yards, occupied by a restaurant. Thence two elevators ascend to the second platform, 380 feet above the ground, and 32 yards square. A single elevator takes passengers from here to the double lantern, 904 feet in the air, around which is a balcony 13 feet wide all around, capable of accommodating 800 persons. The view from the balcony is incomparably grand, commanding an extent of 90 miles. The entire structure, to the very top, is 984 feet above the ground. At the top is a revolving light, showing red, white and blue successively, which can be seen for 45 miles on a clear night. The tower is to be taken down this year.

Trial and No Trial.

Since the constitution of the United States says that the life of a person shall not be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, what would be done in case of murder if the jury failing to agree upon a verdict? Would not the accused be liberated if the court should discharge the jury?—L. B. L., Smithfield, Pa.

If a jury disagrees, there is no trial; and no matter how many times the case may be begun, it requires a verdict from the jury to make it complete. The meaning of the constitutional provision is, that after a man has been tried for and acquitted of a crime, he shall not again be tried for the same offense, nor does the provision bar another trial, at the instance of the accused one. Cases are frequent, where a verdict of guilty has been found, that the criminal appeals for a new trial on some ground, and often a second trial is granted. The laws provide what shall be deemed sufficient causes for a retrial of the case.

Postage Not Equalized.

In The Blade of December 26 you say postage is not equalized. You say a letter mailed here is carried free in other countries. I have a cousin teaching school in Calcutta, India, and it costs 5 cents to send her a letter. Now if England carries it free, why does it cost 3 cents more to send her a letter than to send one in the United States? Please explain and oblige a reader of your valuable paper.—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

The only way in which the government can get anything for carrying in the mails a letter from a foreign country, is by charging a higher rate of postage on letters written in the United States to a foreign country. For example, you write to your cousin in Calcutta. It is reasonable to suppose you will receive a reply, which the government will carry free in the United States. So you are charged 5 cents on your letter. The extra 3 cents reimburses it for bringing your cousin's reply to you. Similarly, by charging higher postage than the local Indian rate, the British imperial government gets pay for the letter it carried free for you. That is why foreign postage is higher than domestic. Our former answer was absolutely correct, for it was obtained from the post-office department.

Cold Air at the Earth.

Will you please explain why warm air rises only to a certain height? In the mountains the valleys will be cold, then as you ascend you will find a layer of warm air, while at the summit it is always cold. This is only noticeable at night.—J. B., Gravity, Iowa.

In summer, the lower regions of the atmosphere are very warm, and when the sun goes down the earth cools faster than the air, and cools the air next to it. Cold air being heavier than warm air, this cold air flows into the valleys below. So, in the evening, one will find the air in such valleys chilly, while up on the level the air is still warm. Of course, the upper layers of the air near mountain tops are always cold.

The Hague Court.

Please give a full history of the international court of arbitration at The Hague.—P. H. S., Sedalia, Mo.

The International Court of Arbitration is a permanent tribunal, ready at any time to consider and arbitrate any international disputes that may be submitted to it by the nations involved. Fifteen nations, including all the great maritime powers, are parties to the treaty, the only countries not represented being Bulgaria, Montenegro, Persia, Siam and Switzerland. This court was provided for by the international arbitration treaty adopted by the universal peace conference of 1899. The first case, and the only one, we think, to be finally decided, was the dispute between Mexico and United States regarding the "plous fund," in which the decision was in our favor. The Venezuelan cases are now before the court.

Chief Ouray.

M. U., Florence, Colo: Ouray, the Indian chief was born in Colorado in 1820; died in Los Pinos agency, Colo., in 1880. He was a chief of the Uncompahgre Utes, and his name was probably a corruption of the Spanish term "un compadre." Ouray was noted as the "white man's friend," and his services were valuable in negotiating with his tribe, who kept in good faith all treaties made by him. He protected their interests and set them the example of living a somewhat civilized life. He spoke and wrote Spanish. At the time of his death he lived in a comfortable farm house on a farm which he owned and cultivated, and he took much pride and pleasure in driving a carriage given him by the governor of Colorado.

"Mocha" Coffee.

In what country does Mocha coffee grow? and its price when exported?—S. M. K., Cortland, N. Y.

Mocha is a seaport of 5,000 popoulation, in Arabia, on the Red Sea. From early in the sixteenth century it has been the point of export for the coffee raised in the province of Yemen, Arabia, hence called Mocha coffee. The enormous extension of coffee growing in other countries has caused Mocha to decline in importance as a coffee port. Most of the coffee used in the United States comes from Brazil. There is the impression that what is sold as Mocha coffee in the United States is only a fine grade of Rio (Brazilian) coffee. Probably this is true to a large extent; but some Mocha coffee is still imported into this country. We do not know its export price. United States Consul Masterson, at Mocha, in a report dated June 1, 1903, wrote:

"During the past few years I have often heard the assertion made and have seen it in American newspapers that there was no such article as Mocha coffee, that the term is purely a fiction, and that what was once known as Mocha coffee is so mixed with other coffee that there is no longer a real Mocha.

"I wish to say that there is such an article today in the American market as Mocha coffee, that this coffee is of the same kind and from the same place as the noted Mocha coffee of several generations ago, and that the growers and handlers of this coffee are as particular in regard to its quality and purity as they ever were."

Liquor Traffic Not Legalized.

In what way, or in what sense is the liquor traffic legalized by the general government?—L. P., South Dayton, N. Y.

It is not "legalized" at all, in any way, the assertions of some very good, but rather fanatical people to the contrary notwithstanding. About a dozen years ago, the United States supreme court, in its decision in what are called "the California cases," put the matter in due legal form. That decision says that the liquor traffic is an evil, existing by permission, not by right; that under the constitution the matter of dealing with it belongs to the people of the several states; that they may prohibit it, tax it, license it, regulate it, do as they see fit concerning it.

The liquor traffic exists; that we all know. The national government does not "license" it, as so many silly people insist; under the above decision of the supreme court, the general government cannot license it. That belongs to the states, not to it. It says, in effect: "If any liquor is made or sold in the United States, it must pay an internal revenue tax." The payment of this tax gives no right to a distiller, or brewer, or liquor seller to break a state law. It simply taxes him, and the payment of that tax does not relieve him of any penalty imposed by the laws of any state. The traffic is not thereby legalized, in any sense.

Louis Kossuth.

Will you please give through the columns of your valuable question bureau, a short biography of Louis Kossuth?—W. H. S., Wakseville, N. C.

Lajos (Louis) Kossuth was born in Hungary in 1802; died in Italy in 1894. He was well educated and spoke fluently Magyar, Slovak, German, Italian, French and Latin. He was a liberal in politics, and in 1837 he, with several others was arrested for treason, and condemned to four years imprisonment. A tremendous political agitation followed; the liberals carried the elections to the diet of 1840 and refused to vote the money needed by the government until these men were liberated, which was finally done. In 1847 Kossuth was elected to the lower house of the diet, where he became the liberal leader. Finally, a revolution in Hungary was attempted in 1848-49 which was put down, and oKssuth fled to Turkey. In 1851 he visited the United States as the nation's guest. He made several efforts to foment another revolution, but they all came to nothing. He resided at Turin, Italy, the last thirty years of his life.

National Banks.

Please explain the plan of national banks and tell why it is safer for the depositor than other banks?—W. H. C., Cameron, W. Va.

The particular provisions of the national banking law, which differentiate national banks from other banks, are that they are under the surveillance of the Comptroller of the Currency. He may order a statement of their condition at any time, and if that of any bank is not satisfactory, he can put in an official to take charge of affairs. Hence the management is generally extremely careful and conservative, and this affords protection, of course to the depositors. Those banks, when they issue notes (some of them do not) are required to purchase in the open market United States bonds, which are deposited in the United States treasury, for the protection of people who may have their notes. If a national bank fails, these bonds are sold, and the notes redeemed. Since the system was inaugurated no noteholder has ever lost a dollar. A bank can issue notes only equal in amount to the par value of the bonds deposited. As United States bonds have for years sold at a premium, the security is ample.

Battle Hymn of Republic.

When, where, by whom, and under what conditions was the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" written? Explain what is meant in the first stanza where it says "He is trampling out the vintage where his grapes of wrath are stored."—F. W. M., Spartansburg, Pa.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic was written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, born in 1819. For some time before the civil war she and her husband published in Boston an anti-slavery paper called the Commonwealth. She was a rather voluminous writer, not only of poetry, but of prose. In 1861, when on a visit to the camps near Washington, she wrote the Battle Hymn. The line of which you speak refers to the ancient custom of making wine by throwing the grapes into a stone vat or similar receptacle, and then pressing the juice by trampling them with the bare feet.

The Venus of Melos.

Please give some information regarding the Venus of Milo, with the origin and pronunciation of the name.—M. A. H., Winchester, Ill.

Melos (pronounced Mel-los, accent on first syllable), is an island of the Greek archipelago, 13 miles long and 8 broad, with 4,200 inhabitants. Its Italian name is Milo (pronounced Mee-lo, accent on first.) The ruins of the ancient Greek city of Melos are on the northern coast. Here was unearthed, in 1820, a marble statue of Venus, perfect except that the arms had been broken off and have never been found. It is considered to represent the ideal proportions of the female form, and is now one of the chief treasures of the Louvre, Paris. Please observe the rule of but one question at a time. Otherwise we should be overwhelmed with questions.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Please tell me something about "The Star-Spangled Banner," the writer, and under what circumstances it was written.—C. A. S., Hixton, Wis.

The song was written by Francis Scott Key, of a distinguished Maryland family. He was born in 1780 and died in Baltimore in 1843. When the British invaded Washington in 1814, Generals Ross and Cockburn seized a planted named Beane, and held him prisoner on the British fleet. Key, who was a close friend, attempted to secure his release, and President Madison placed a vessel at his disposal. Gen. Ross consented to release Beane, but said he must remain until after the attack on Baltimore. Key was thus present at the bombardment. Owing to the position of their vessel, the flag on Fort McHenry was plainly seen during the night by the glare of battle. Finally the firing ceased, and Key watched anxiously for dawn to see what had occurred over the ramparts, so as to know whether the fort and city had surrendered or not. Seeing the American flag still waving, he wrote the poem.

Every Day Kept Holy.

I have heard that there is no day in the week that some nation or religious sect does not keep for the Sabbath or day of worship. Is it true?—F. B. I., Fairhaven, Wash.

We have seen the statement often, but we never saw it explained in full. The Jews observe the Sabbath on Saturday; Christians keep Sunday, because it was the day of the week on which the Lord arose; Mohammedans observe Friday. We do not know of any observance of the other four days of the week, at present.

Naval Powers.

Which are the six greatest naval powers of the world? Please give in rotation as they stand.—G. W. R., New Waverly, Ind.

Great Britain stands first; France, second; Germany, third; United States, fourth; Italy, fifth; Russia, sixth.

L. M. S., Cleveland, Tenn.: We refer you to the above. We can not spare room for a list of vessels of each of the great navies.

Portland Cement.

Please name the component ingredients of any leading American Portland cement, and how does it differ in composition from imported cement, say German Portland?—A. F., Denver, Mo.

Portland cement is an artificial cement, so called because its color is the same as Portland stone, largely used in building in England. It is made of chalk, pulverized, and mixed with an equal portion of clay. These are thoroughly mixed, made into bricks, dried, burned in a kiln, and then pulverized. The quality of the cement depends upon the purity of the materials. We are unable to give any facts concerning the different makes of cement, as it is a technical subject, and outside our line.

Popular Vote, 1896 and 1900.

J. B. W., Indianapolis, Ind.: The popular vote for President in 1896 was:

McKinley	7,014,779
Bryan	6,502,925
Levering, Proh	132,007
Palmer, Nat. Dem	133,148
Matchett, Soc. Lab	36,274
Bentley, Nat	13,964
McKinley's plurality over Bryan.	601,854

The popular vote for 1900 was:

McKinley	7,207,923
Bryan	6,358,133
Woolley, Proh	206,974
Barker, Populist	50,373
Debs, Soc. Dem	87,814
Malloney, Soc. Lab	39,739
Leonard, United Christian	1,059
Ellis, Union Reorm	5,698
McKinley's plurality over Bryan.	849,790

Tell your Democratic friends the above figures are from the New York World Almanac, issued by an undoubted Democratic paper.

Convention of 1787.

Please give the names of the committee that drafted the constitution.—J. H. K., Middleport, O.

You should have stated what constitution you mean. Assuming you mean that of the United States, it can not be said to have been the work of a committee. A convention of delegates from the states, numbering 55 in number, met on May 25, 1787. Several plans for a new government were presented by different delegates. There was the Virginia plan, the South Carolina plan, the New Jersey plan, and Alexander Hamilton's plan. After debating these until July 24, all the plans and a number of resolutions were referred to a committe of detail, which, on August 6, reported 23 articles. These were discussed for over a month, and then the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Gouverneur Morris, Johnson, Hamilton, Madison and King. Their work was to shape the results of the discussion. On September 13 they reported, and this report was the basis of the original constitution, which was ratified but ten articles. The first ten amendments were proposed in the next congress, and were ratified Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was ratified January 8, 1798, and the twelfth on Sept. 25, 1804. There were no more amendments until after the civil war. The thirteenth was ratified Dec. 18, 1865; the fourteenth on July 28, 1868, and the fifteenth on March 30, 1870.

The Potato.

H. V., Oriskany, Va.: The common potato, wrongly called Irish potato, is a native of South America. It still grows wild in Peru, Chili, and elsewhere. It was carried to England in Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels in 1586; but there is good reason for thinking it was introduced into Spain from Peru, much earlier. In 1588 it was sent to Flanders from Italy. The latter country had obtained it from Spain, and at that time it was a common article of food, and was even fed to pigs. It is thought that the potato was introduced into the region of North America along the Atlantic by the Spaniards; for, though Raleigh obtained it in Virginia, there is no evidence that the Indians cultivated it generally.

Have Patience!

The number of questions at that time of year is far beyond the room we have. Hence there will be inevitable delays. Don't send a question, if you can not wait your time; that is the better way.

Should Not Have Been Asked.

L. A. C., Trenton, Mich.: Oklahoma was organized as a territory in 1890. Its climate is the same as that of other areas in the semi-arid region, and, while its soil is fertile, it is subject to droughs, like the entire belt. Consult a good school geography.

S. B. H., Bridgeport, Mich.: Please read the rules again. You will see arithmetical puzzles are barred.

E. R., Lima, Ind.: For accounts of Dowie, see Blade of Oct. 29, 1st page, 1st column; and the Question Bureau in Blade of Nov. 5. We can not refer.

R. R., Greenville, Mich.: Any of them will have the news of it if the case ever comes to trial, which we much doubt.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind: Why we have no national holidays was explained in the Bureau on December 24. Refer to it.

G. W. G., Ottawa Lake, Mich.: We can not publish such requests.

V. H. S., Spencerville, O.: The usual method is for the publisher to pay all expenses, and pay the author a percentage, which is a matter of agreement between them.

W. A. T., Randolph, Iowa: As both are frauds and impostors, what difference does it make?

C. J. L., Carter, Va.: See "World's Fair Positions," in Bureau of Blade of November 26. We can not give addresses. Read the rules at the head of this department.

C. E. S., Jonesboro, Tenn.: Apply to your congressman. We can not turn the Bureau into a means of finding appointments.

Don't Ask Law Questions.

J. P. W., Harrison, Ark.: That is a matter of your own state law. Inquire of a lawyer if any license as peddler is required.

J. G., Ellwood City, Pa.: Ask a lawyer. If you will be liable under the laws of your state.

L. F., Paw Paw, Mich.: That is a matter that depends on the law in your state. Consult a lawyer.

O. S. C., Mt. Union, Pa.: That is a matter of state law. Consult a lawyer.

Friends, why will you ask questions that depend upon the law or court decisions in your states? We cannot keep posted on them. Consult lawyers and don't write to us expecting that we will save you a lawyer's fee.

Brief Answers.

J. W. M., Cameron, W. Va.: The name Dreyfus is pronounced Dry-fooss, the last syllable the rhyme with sluice, loose, etc.

S. R. T., Tryme, Va.: Probably the first was the tunnel at London under the Thames river, completed in 1843. There was no provision for rapid transit through it, however.

T. P. S., Wilton, N. D.: The movement of a forked stick in "water witching" is either made of design or by slight unconscious muscular movements.

O. L. S., Hettick, Ill.: Mr. Carnegie pronounces his name Car-nay-gy, accent on second—the g in the third syllable sounded hard, as in give.

J. W. F., Fremont, Neb.: We have not the figures to answer.

M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.: The greatest amount of fighting in the civil war was in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. For the battles, consult an United States history.

G. I. N., Scullton, Pa.: No one knows the origin of the race.

C. W. J., Harrisburg, Ga.: No, the husband of Queen Victoria never had a morganatic wife.

J. T. N., Lewisburg, Pa.: We have no idea where to get the facts.

P. H. M., Greenwich, O.: There is no way to keep frost off plate glass windows, but keeping the room so warm that it will not be deposited.

L. M. R., Houston, Ind.: The castle was the creation of the novelist's brain. It never existed.

J. M. D., Lima, O.: The followers of Joseph Smith never accepted the name "Mormon." There are two divisions of them. The polygamous ones, of Utah, call themselves the Latter Day Saints, the non-polygamous ones, whose headquarters are in Iowa, call themselves the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

R. A. G., Norwich, O.: We know of no rule by which inexperienced persons can tell real diamonds. Submit them to a dealer in precious stones—that is, to the leading jeweler in some city.

N. W. R., Menla, Va.: The large iron used by tailors is called a goose because its handle is in the shape of that bird's neck. The plural is geese. Only question, please. Cooking recipes can not be given in the Bureau.

D. C., Martz, Ind.: August 1, 1875, fell on Sunday.

C. F. J., Alliance, O.: It is not true that water that has been heated freezes more quickly than cold water. Only one question at a time, please. Observe the rules given above if you want answers.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

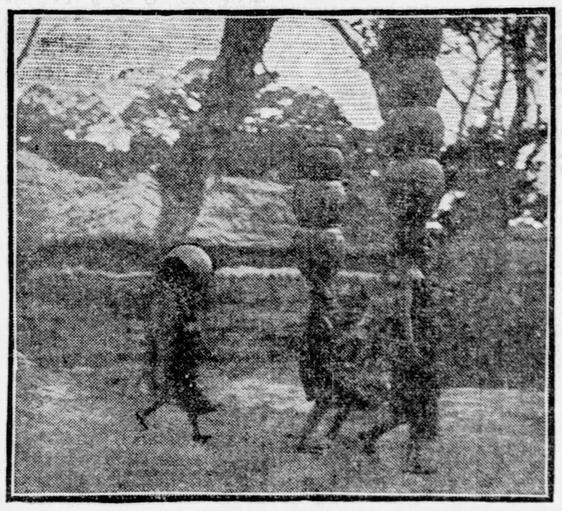
I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial package alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

RUB ON **Painkiller** and the Rheumatism's gone.

STEEPLE OF POTS ON HER HEAD



The native women of the west coast of Africa carry heavy burdens on their heads with apparent ease. Even children soon attain a certain skill in balancing various objects. The photograph reproduced herewith, taken by Mr. C. E. Smith, a missionary, who has lived eighteen years in that country, shows a woman and her daughter carrying pots in this manner. The woman's steeple-like burden and her apparently brisk gait would indicate that she had much of the ability of a juggler, such as one sees in vaudeville.

JAPANESE TATTOOER AT WORK

Just outside the gate of the Brooklyn navy yard hangs a cloth sign, painted in big letters, "Japanese Tattooer."

The tattooer is at work on the broad back of a sailor, putting on the finishing touches of a wonderful dragon that sprawls over the pink flesh from neck to waist, from shoulder to shoulder. It is done in all the flaming colors in which Orientals delight, with eyes of fire, scales of blue and yellow and green, fierce red claws and stripes of black along the body.

With a steady hand the tattooer works the ivory handled needle back and forth, using the thumb and forefinger of his left hand for a brace. The needle is like a brush of very fine points, and this is dipped into the paint and forced very gently into the skin, leaving the paint under the cuticle. Twenty hours is the time required to etch a dragon that covers a man's back, and is done a little at a time—an hour's work each day. For this a man pays not less than $25. For a more elaborately wrought dragon the charge is $40, and there are designs for which the price asked is $100 and $200.

STRANGE BEEHIVE.

Man Finds Ninety-five Pounds of Honey Under a Floor.

In June, 1902, James Popp, who lives in the town of Castile, eight miles east of this village, noticed honey bees flying around his bedroom window and crawling in between the clapboards. He gave little attention to the matter at the time, but as the bees continued to appear about the house he determined on Sunday last to make an investigation. Upon removing some of the clapboards near the spot where they seemed to congregate most frequently he found that between the studding and the window frame there was a solid mass of honey, filling a space eight inches in width and four feet in length.

Encouraged by the find, Mr. Popp proceeded to take up his bedroom floor, and found that the bees had been busily at work underneath depositing the fruits of their labor. Carefully removing the mass and weighing it, he was pleased to find as the results of his discovery ninety-five pounds of honey of fine quality.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR THE SICK OR WELL

"With all due respect for the medical profession—old school and new—let it be said that it is a self-evident fact at the present rate in scientific discovery and application of scientific methods in treatment of disease, the time is not far distant when drugs and medicines will have "had their day," and when every intelligent physician will recognize and acknowledge the necessity of medical gymnastics in the treatment of almost every physical ailment."

So writes an enthusiast on physical culture, and while many of us will not agree with the argument, still, it is fair to hear both sides of the question. The article continues:

"In the majority of cases, instead of putting a patient to bed, closing the blinds and going around with bated breath, the windows will be thrown open and the hitherto darkened sick chamber be flooded with life-giving air and sunshine; the invalid heretofore impressed with the idea that he or she should not make the slightest exertion will be cheered and incited to make an effort towards health. There is a difference between medical gymnastics and physical gymnastics, commonly known as physical culture.

"The latter cannot be entered into with any degree of thoroughness, comfort, or safety by those who have other chronic or temporary physical ailments, while medical gymnastics are especially designed for the sick, and a thorough course is the surest and best way towards securing a physical condition which will enable the weak subject to engage in the most vigorous training in physical culture.

"For a single diseased condition there may be several prescriptions given, usually arranged in progressive order, beginning with the least vigorous movements and increasing as the patient becomes able to bear. For instance, diseases of the heart caused by nervous debility, anæmia, diseases of the stomach, etc., the movements indicated are rais'ng of the chest with shaking to produce strong respiration; rotation of the extremities to assist the heart in action; rarefaction and turning of the body to give effect upon the great vagous system.

"In organic heart disease, such movements are applied as will support the heart in its action and will increase the circulation in the distant parts of the body. So in diseases of the digestive organs for rheumatism, kindney, gout, curvature of the spine—in fact almost every physical ailment cured by the proper application of medical gymnastics and scientific massage—a subject for future writing.

"However, it should be remembered that these movements to be effective must be applied or taught by one thoroughly versed in the art and is a comprehensive study and practice of the system established by the founders as Peter Henrik Ling and those of his school.

"Young men and women who find stenography, typewriting, book-keeping and like fields of employment overflowing are turning to this American comparatively new work of physical science as demonstrated in medical gymnastics and Swedish system of Massage, and find it both pleasant and remunerative employment."

ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG WIFE

She Should Make a Good Impression on Her Husband's Relatives.

One of the most difficult questions for a young wife to decide is how she shall treat her new relatives. Sometimes, of course, her husband's and her own family have been friends for years, and she at once slips into her place as the daughter of the house. Only changed dear friends into dearer relatives, but this is not always the case.

More often she meets her husband far away from his family, and is only introduced after her marriage.

A bride should try to remember that everything she says and does at first will be noted and should, therefore be careful to create a favorable one at once.

She must recollect that, whatever their failings and peculiarities are, they are her husband's people, and are such to be treated with respect, even if she cannot feel for them the affection she is desirous to give.

Let her try to love them as her own people; but if this is impossible she can at least treat them with courtesy.

As a rule however, the young wife will find her new relations only too ready to love her for her husband's sake at first, eventually for her own sake, and she ought to have no trouble about returning it.

ON THE LINKS.

In the wake of a pair of bright eyes,
I manfully traverse the links;
A hazard distinctly unwise,
For Madge is a magical minx.

She leads me from luncheon till dark
And treats my approaches with scorn;
My shots all go wide of the mark,
My hope in my brass is forlorn.

She merrily goes on her way,
And calls me a "duffer" and "shirk"—
Ah, Madge! with just us two to play,
For one it is serious work.

She means to compete for a cup,
She tells me with infinite glee;
And when she has finished four up,
By Jove! it is all up with me.

However we happen to start,
The outcome is always the same;
For Madge wins a game and a heart,
And I lose a heart and a game.
—Eric Moore in Brooklyn Life.

Newspaper's Generosity.

The Paris Matin the other day printed an interview with Prof. d'Arsonval in which the latter declared that France, after having had the glory of discovering radium, is now in danger of being left behind by England and America for want of funds to carry on experiments. The paper in question has presented the professor with $6,000 for the purpose of experimenting.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

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The Sunday School

A SERMON THAT CAUSED A RIOT

The International Sunday-School Lesson for January 24 Is: "Jesus Rejected at Nazareth." Luke 4:16:30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The proof of preaching is not always the people's acquiescence in the words spoken; sometimes the most powerful, pointed and personal messages stir the hearers only to wrath. The sermon of Jesus in the Nazareth synagogue so infuriated his old neighbors that they mobbed him, an incident full of comfort to disciples who have seen congregations "get mad" under their faithful exposition of the truth.

Quite a long interval of time elapsed between this incident and the temptation, which was the topic of last week's lesson. Jesus had traversed the first year of his public ministry. He had called five or six of his disciples; performed the miracle of turning water into wine at Cana; held his notable conversation with Nicodemus; talked with the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, and made many converts at Sychar; and healed the nobleman's son at Cana—events well calculated to make him the topic of conversation the countryside over. His own home during this time was the city of Capernaum.

Back to the Old Home.

Now Jesus revisits his old Nazareth home, the place where he had been brought up. What that relation meant to this sensitive spirit with its vivid memories of the lifetime he had spent there can scarcely be imagined, even by one who has returned to his boyhood home after a busy and successful life out in the great world. Doubtless Jesus could not escape something of surprise when he found Nazareth so little changed. Nothing had happened since he left; yet in a single year the face of the whole world had altered for him. He had grown; Nazareth had stood still.

Every true man feels a yearning for the spot where he spent his boyhood; Mr. Carnegie's recent gift to his birthplace in Scotland illustrates this. The eye of this loyal patriotic Nazarene glistened and his step quickened as he drew near to the familiar houses and streets of the village. Every hill and field was filled with the memory of some boyhood experience, or of some one of his manhood's struggles. He had come unto his own, his own who called him by name; he knew household names; his own who had played with him in childhood, who had stood with him beside Joseph's bier, who had watched him at the carpenter's bench and whose houses were now filled with evidences of his hardcraft—here a chair, there a bench, there a shelf, there a yoke or a hoe. It was a momentous day for Jesus when he returned to Nazareth.

How Spend the Sabbath.

Habits keep half the world straight. Most of us move in ruts, and because those ruts are good, we continue to do virtuously unto the end. It is well for even the strongest lives to habituate themselves to best things. For a score of years which is

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

THAT WASHING MACHINE.

Our friends who have been buying The Blade Rotary Washing Machine are pleased with it. Here are testimonials from two of them, which we print that others may understand that they are getting a good thing when they send to us for one of these machines:

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1903.—Publishers Blade:—I think the washing machine is all right, all it is represented to be, and the price is quite reasonable. We are delighted with it in every way. It is just the kind I have been wanting for a long time. Very respectfully,
A. RIMPH.

Nottawa, Mich., Jan. 7, 1903.—Publishers Blade:—In reply to your inquiry about the washing machine that I purchased of you, I believe the machine is perfectly satisfactory, and I think the price is much cheaper than as good a washer can be bought for here. Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. WARREN.

CHARLES FOSTER.

When William McKinley passed from earth, Charles Foster was left as the best-known and most popular Ohioan. Mr. Foster was a typical son of the state. He possessed that versatile ability, that energetic, masterful way of making things go his way, that unfailing bonhomie, and that high average of qaulification for any emergency, that has made the Ohio man so notable a factor in the progress of the nation. And, like many other sons of the Buckeye state who deserved and received high honors at the hands of their fellow-citizens, Mr. Foster sprang from the ranks, and made his way upward through his own abilities.

Mr. Foster served eight years as Representative in congress, two terms as governor of the state, and, on the death of Mr. Windom, succeeded him as secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet. In all these positions he rendered high service to both state and nation. In congress, he was an important member of the great ways and means committee. His own conviction was that his highest service to the country was rendered in the disputed Presidential election of 1876. His report on the Louisiana matter won for him the respect and personal friendship of the Southern congressmen; he was the confidential friend of President-elect Hayes, and to him more than to any other man was due the abandonment of the Democratic scheme, seriously entertained, to prevent a declaration of the electoral count until the session expired, which would have prevented the seating of Mr. Hayes, and thus have brought political chaos.

He made a safe and capable chief executive of the state; and as secretary of the treasury, he succeeded in refunding bonds for more than five million dollars at 2 per cent—the first ever floated at so low a rate—besides paying off the remainder of that loan, over fifty million dollars. When Garfield was elected President, he had already been chosen United States senator from Ohio, but had not taken his seat. He, of course, resigned the senatorship. Mr. Foster, then governor, could have succeeded to the senatorial seat if he had but said the word. But John Sherman, who had left the senate to become the head of the treasury under President Hayes, was anxious to return to the upper house, and Mr. Foster made way for his ambition. Few men would have performed such an act of self-sacrifice; and the incident affords a striking example of the generous kindliness of Mr. Foster's character. Had he followed his opportunity and accepted the senatorship it would have opened to him a long, useful and honorable career in the senate, and certain subsequent chapters of Ohio political history would have remained unwritten.

Mr. Foster was a good citizen in all that the term implies. The prosperous little city of Fostoria was developed from a cross-road village, largely by his generosity and his public spirit. At the time of his death, and for many years previous he was one of the trustees of the Toledo State Hospital. In this institution he took a deep interest, and prided himself on the work he did in its development into one of the most modern and progressive institutions for the insane, now deemed a model by all expert alienists in the United States.

CELEBRATING THE PARTY'S BEGINNINGS

The Republicans of Michigan are preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party. On July 6, 1854, a state convention was held under the trees in the state house square at Jackson, Michigan's capital, which formally adopted the name, "Republican," for the new party, whose first state convention it was. The first national convention was held at Pittsburg on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1856, and to it the honor is due of perfecting the national organization.

There has been at times a good deal of argument wasted by the partisans of Jackson and of Pittsburg, each claiming that their town is entitled to the honor of being the birthplace of the Republican party. There is no need of any quarrel about it. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, was intended to add eventually two more slave states to the Union, to maintain the political supremacy of slavery in congress. This created intense feeling throughout the North. The vast majority of the voters in the free states were averse to interference with slavery where it already existed; but they were also strongly opposed to its extension into the territories, for that meant an increase in the number of slave states.

As a result, there was a new formation of the political lines, in opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories, Michigan was the first state to hold a political convention of these opponents, and that was the Jackson gathering, which adopted the name "Republican" for the new party. A year and a half later, at Pittsburg, the party was organized. On a national basis; and at Philadelphia, on June 17, 1856, the first Republican national ticket was named—John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for vice president.

AGUINALDO MENTIONED.

The suggestion is made that Governor Wright, of the Philippines, may appoint Emilio Aguinaldo one of the insular commissioners to the World's Fair at St. Louis this year. Just before leaving Manila, Governor Taft appointed 43 commissioners, but courteously left a number of vacancies for his successor to supply.

Well, why not? In 1899, Aguinaldo was the head and front of a rebellion against the United States. He was captured, took the oath of allegiance, and has been since then living quietly in Manila, taking no part in public affairs. If he entertains, as some suspect, the project of starting another rebellion in the future, a visit to the United States will very probably show him, better than anything else, the utter futility of such a step, the absolute impossibility of success. Then, too, he would prove a drawing card for the fair itself. He would really be the most interesting part of the Philippine exhibit.

SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

Within six months the Democrats of the United States must nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The party finds itself without a single leader who has any more than a perfunctory following outside of his own locality. Not one of them commands any enthusiastic support. Bryanism captured the party in 1896; and while it had enough of a following to force the nomination of Bryan twice, it had not the strength to elect him. He is now dropped from the available list; but he remains with a sufficient following for his ideas to keep the party divided. No man supported with heartiness by Bryan and his followers can command the support of the eastern wing of the party; nor can a man satisfactory to the latter stand any show if the Bryan wing is opposed to him.

The situation demands a nominee who will be equally acceptable to both factions; but there is, so far, nothing of what the French call "a movement of adhesion" on the part of the Democratic rank and file for any one of the many who have been suggested. The New York Times has made a close canvass of all the states, and the results of its investigations take up more than on entire page. The following is a summary of the indications, put in the briefest possible form; and it illustrates the utter "atseaness" of the party:

Alabama—No candidate. Talk of Gorman and Parker.
Arkansas—Predominant sentiment for Hearst.
California—Hearst actively at work, especially with labor interest, promising large sums of money.
Colorado—No preference.
Connecticut—Strong sentiment for Cleveland, with Parker second choice.
Delaware—Judge Gray unanimous choice.
Florida—Parker leads; Gorman and Hearst second and third.
Georgia—Sentiment rapidly crystalizing in favor of Gorman.
Idaho—Parker the favorite; Cleveland very much personally opposed; Gorman would be accepted if nominated.
Illinois—The Harrison element in Chicago has endorsed Congressman James R. Williams and he expects the unanimouse vote of the Illinois delegation.
Indiana—Probabilities are that the state delegation will support Parker.
Iowa—May present the name of Congressman Martin J. Wade, of Iowa City, the only Democrat from Iowa in congress and the foremost man of his party in the state.
Kansas—Three-quarters of the populists are now Democrats; Bryan is eliminated; Judge Gray is strongly opposed.
Kentucky—Strong sentiment for Watterson; the action of the state is likely to be controlled by him.
Louisiana—No discussion yet.
Maine—No decided preference; Hearst regarded as a joke.
Maryland—Gorman the unanimous choice; he has not declared himself.
Massachusetts—Will present the name of Richard Olney, aged 68.
Michigan—Son of ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson has been working for Hearst, but receives little encouragement; Parker regarded very favorably, but no decided sentiment yet.
Minnesota—No candidates; no preference.
Mississippi—Delegation likely to be uninstructed.
Missouri—Will present the name of Senator Cockrell, now in his 70th year.
Montana—Delegation likely to be instructed for Senator William A. Clark.
Nebraska—Bryan still the favorite; he will control the state delegation.
Nevada—Solid for Hearst.
New Hampshire—Any man who can carry New York.
New Jersey—Cleveland first; Parker second.
New York—Murphy still for Cleveland; McCarren has been conferring with Gorman; Hill probably regards himself as an impossibility; too early to predict what the state delegation will do.
North Carolina—Delegation will go unpledged; Parker has many friends; the leaders prefer Gorman.
North Dakota—Great uncertainty; no preference indicated yet.
Ohio—No candidate; Tom Johnson's defeat disposes of him; John R. McLean will try to swing the state for Gorman.
Oregon—Will present the name of Governor Chamberlain; Hearst is second choice.
Pennsylvania—Will present the name of ex-Governor Pattison; no second choice.
Rhode Island—Governor Garvin is the most popular Democrat in the state but no movement for him has been started. His friends fear his candidacy would not be considered seriously.
South Carolina—No candidate and no preference.
South Dakota—Hearst is most favored.
Tennessee—Strong sentiment for Parker.
Texas—May present the name of United States Senator Culberson.
Utah—No opinions expressed.
Vermont—Strong sentiment for Olney.
Virginia—No preference yet.
Washington—No attention yet given to the subject.
West Virginia—No preference yet.
Wisconsin—Vigorous campaign for Hearst dominates the state.
Wyoming—No Cleveland sentiment; Gorman leads; little thought of the matter as yet.

It will be noted that Bryan is not deemed available, and that David B. Hill has dropped out of consideration. Parker and Gorman are the only ones who have any marked support and the feeling for the latter seems to grow, the idea being the negative one that he is less objectionable than any of the others mentioned. As for Hearst, he is trying to purchase support, and his campaign is novel in that the country is treated to the spectacle of a man who really thinks it possible to purchase a nomination as a Presidential candidate. Probably the situation will resolve itself into this—that if the New York Democrats agree upon a candidate which they believe will carry that state, the Democrats elsewhere will nominate him; for New York is vital to Democratic success, while it is not so necessary to the Republicans. The latter can elect without the Empire state; the Democrats must carry it to have even a hope of electing their man.

COLOMBIA UP AGAINST IT.

We shall now find out what Colombia proposes to do in the Panama matter. General Reyes has received the reply to his note, in which he asked the United States to restore conditions on the isthmus to what they were before the revolution, and arguing that our action was a violation of the treaty of 1846. The answer is couched in the most inoffensive diplomatic phrase, but is in effect a positive declination to reopen a completed and closed incident.

Colombia is reported to be attempting to block the plans of the United States, by bringing suit in a Paris court to prevent the transfer of the canal property belonging to the French company, on the ground that the consent of Colombia is necessary to legalize such transfer; and in evidence is adduced the rejected Hay-Heorran treaty, in which such consent was expressly given.

This suit will amount to nothing. France has recognized the independence of the republic of Panama. To the latter belongs the canal area, and the French company's rights and privileges are binding, since the revolution, upon Panama, not upon Colombia. In the new canal treaty with Panama, now before the United States Senate, her consent to the transfer is given. Colombia, having lost Panama, thereby is also deprived of any right to interfere in canal matters.

Colombia is in an embarrassing situation. If she attempts to recover her lost sovereignty over Panama, she must go to war with the United States; and even the most truculent leader of the war party in Bogota knows that Colombia's defeat would be certain in such a conflict. She should adopt the policy of Spain, three-quarters of a century ago, with her lost South American provinces. The Spanish troops were withdrawn, but the independence of the new republics was not recognized for many years afterward—until Spanish pride had recovered somewhat from its hurt. The example is worth studying by the Colombian authorities.

THE SMOOT CASE.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, has filed his formal reply to the charges on which is based a demand that his seat shall be declared vacant. He denies in toto that he is a polygamist, asserts that he has but one wife, and that she is the mother of all his children.

As to the other charge, that he is one of fifteen men who form a self-perpetuating body at the head of the Mormon church, he not only denies that there is any such body, but denies also the assertion that the members of the Mormon church admit the right of such an alleged body to dictate the religious belief or to control their conduct in secular affairs.

Tsese are matters which must now be settled by the evidence brought before the senate committee having the matter in charge. We do not understand that there is any proof that Smoot is a polygamist in practice. So the real point of interest in the investigation will be to determine whether the "apostles" of the Mormon church really do exercise the authority over the conduct of the members in secular affairs which has been charged. In this connection, the former senator from Utah, Frank J. Cannon, in a recent statement concerning Smoot, had this rejoider:

If Senator Smoot does not represent the Mormon church, what becomes of the inducement which was held out to his followers last year to vote for him, in order that the voice of direct revelation might be heard in the councils of the republic? What becomes of all the little minor prophecies which have been circulated in Utah since the storm of protests began throughout the country?

Does Senator Smoot desire to be understood as saying that he is a mere citizen of the republic bound only by the ordinary considerations and living only in the ordinary light of citizenship? If so, what value was it to the Mormon people to elect an apostle?

AN AMERICAN TIN MINE.

When the McKinley tariff law was enacted, and the manufacture of tin plate began in the United States, efforts were made to find tin ore in this country. A deposit was found in California, but it seems not to have been large enough for profitable exploitation. The same thing took place in the Black Hills. Finally, we settled down to the conclusion that we would have to continue the importation of all the block tin required to coat the tin plates we manufacture.

Now comes a member of the United States geological survey, Mr. Arthur J. Collier, who spent last year in geological work in Alaska. In a piece of tourmaline brought him for examination he found embedded a fragment of black stone, which proved to be tin ore. He went at once to the locality whence it came, and found a ledge of the ore on a branch of Lost river, almost 100 miles northwest of Nome City. Claims were at once located by enterprising miners, and it is expected the work of development will begin as soon as the winter is over. It may be that we shall be able to obtain our supply of block tin from our own mines, after all.

A DIVIDEND PASSED.

The United States Steel corporation has passed the regular quarterly dividend on its 500 millions of common stock. This has been expected for some time; hence the passing of the dividend had no particular effect on the price of the stock, which closed yesterday at a small fraction over 11. This same stock was put on the market at 50 and 55, and it was eagerly taken up by small investors. A man with a few hundred dollars in a savings bank, drawing 3 per cent, figured out that a stock drawing 4 per cent—which was then the dividend the stock was paying—purchased at 50, would net 8 per cent on the investment.

The stock was expected to advance. Everybody believed it would do so. But it kept crawling the other way, until it reached 20 and 22. At that figure it was again a favorite purchase for small investors. It seemed a plain business proposition that a 4 per cent stock was absurdly low at such a figure, and that an advance could be looked upon as a certainty. But the stock went slumping down until now 11 is its figure.

The passing of the dividend on common stock, which, at 4 per cent would amount to 20 million dollars, and at the 2 per cent rate declared three months ago would call for ten millions, is said to be because of a material reduction in orders. But behind this is the belief that the decline in the price of the stock for the past three months has been engineered by the "Rockefeller crowd"—the Standard Oil magnate and the group of financiers associated with him. As a part of the railway fight concerning the transcontinental lines, Rockefeller has wrested the control of the United States Steel corporation from Morgan and his associates.

A policy of stringent economy has been followed for the past few months in the affairs of the Steel corporation. High-salaried offices have been abolished, salaries of remaining officials reduced and wages of employes cut down. There has been a general reduction of expenses. When the Rockefeller crowd gets enough of the stock at bottom figures, we may expect to see it advance to a reasonable figure.

THE MACHEN CASE.

The trial of August W. Machen, on a series of indictments as long as the moral law, will be the most important one of the entire series. If he is convicted, the others under indictments will abandon all hope of escape; if he manages to escape, the smaller fishes will also escape through the hole he will have torn in the legal net enveloping the bunch.

The legal battle will be fought strenuously at every point. Machen has engaged the best legal talent, and relies also on secret political influence. Attorney General Knox is a legal luminary of the first magnitude, however, and he will see to it that the government should not less unless it loses fairly. The case will be a long one, for there are fifty witnesses for the prosecution alone.

GEN. GORDON DEAD.

General John B. Gordon died on Saturday, just one week later than General Longstreet. They were the last surviving lieutenant generals of the Confederate armies, and both great men. At the close of the war, Longstreet frankly accepted the situation, and joined in the effort to bring the New South speedily into being. Gordon and he parted company on this issue.

General Gordon was not a West Pointer. At the beginning of the war he raised a company, and entered the Confederate service as captain. He developed the qualities of a leader, and won promotion step by step, until he became a lieutenant general before the conflict ended. He was widely and favorably known in the North as a lecturer, and at the time of his death was the head of the Association of Confederate Veterans.

THE HARMONY OF BRYAN.

Whenever the Democrats preach harmony, look out for trouble. The Jackson Day speeches were noteworthy for their similarity in words. Every man who was assigned the toast "Democracy," made harmony his text, and called upon the different wings to "flap together."

But there was a vast dissimilarity in meaning. The eastern Democrat, the sound money Democrat, is laboring under the delusion that Bryanism is dead, and that the day of reorganization is at hand. They talk peace because they want the votes of Mr. Bryan's followers for a candidate of their own making.

But Mr. Bryan has no intention of yielding up command of his army. Ten days ago it was assured that New York would get the convention. Then Mr. Bryan was on the raging main. As soon as he touched shore, he expressed his disapproval of New York. He wanted the convention in the middle of the road, not on the extreme edge. Now it looks like Chicago. The New York advocates can insure harmony by accepting Mr. Bryan's dictum, and in no other way.

When the national delegates assemble in a city of Mr. Bryan's choosing, it will be discovered that the Nebraska statesman still has a few aces up his sleeve. He may not actually name the ticket, but his influence will be largely felt. Any attempt to nominate Mr. Cleveland will provoke the full strength of his opposition, but should the delegates be disposed to arbitrate, they may find Mr. Bryan in a placable mood. On the other hand, it would surprise no student of politics if the Great Commoner dictated the entire program, selected the ticket, wrote the platform and controlled the national organization. In the event that he elects to do this, his ticket will be Hearst and Bookwalter; or one composed of men who will be as well able to put up a strong organization. The platform will be reminiscent in character, lest Democrats forget the old battle cry. Free silver may be as dead as Julius Caesar, but no one knows better than Bryan that a reversal in industrial conditions is a wonderful resuscitator, and he purposes to be in a position to grasp his opportunity. In brief, Mr. Bryan will make this campaign the stepping stone by which to reach the goal of his political ambition. Deep down in his heart he sees no hope this year for Democratic success. Hence he is not a candidate. He plans to name a ticket that will last one campaign only, but one that will furnish the sinews wherewith to lay the foundation for an organization that he can use four years hence.

Democrats can have the harmony for which they are so earnestly pleading, if they will follow the leadership of William Jennings Bryan; otherwise the vendetta is still on.

COTTON FROM PARAGUAY.

The fact that the world's cotton crop is not equal to the demand, and the consequent high price of the staple, has set people in various parts of the world cotton crazy. The worst case so far developed is in Paraguay, where cotton grows wild. It is not a plant like the American cotton, but a small tree, which lives for several years, producing annual crops. The staple is long and fine. The New York Commercial says the newspapers of Asuncion, the capital, are demanding that the government shall take up the matter. It says:

They ask the government to employ eh services of men of science, like Dr. Bertoni, to prepare pamphlets for distribution in the cotton trade of Great Britain, France and Germany, descriptive of the nature and qualities of Paraguayan cotton and the facilities for producing large supplies of it. They ask that experts be engaged to make a survey of the lands adapted for cotton cultivation in the republic, also that the government print and distribute among the farmers of the lowlands the best information as to the methods of cotton raising. "We may in a short time export $100,000,000 worth of cotton in a year," announces the enthusiastic Paraguay-Rundschau, a German weekly published at Asuncion.

AN ADMIRABLE VETO.

President Palma's veto of the Cuban lottery bill was commendable. It was a vicious piece of legislation, calculated to excite the cupidity of the state by promising to turn large revenues into the public treasury, but as the president well says: "It is immoral, degrading."

This country had its experience with the Louisiana lottery, and it is not an experience that redounds to the glory of any nation. It is a scheme to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and the government is bribed to become a party to the fraud. That President Palma has had the courage to fly in the face of legislative opinion is cause for congratulation from everyone interested in the moral development and commercial rise of the new republic.

Elihu Root is soon to leave the War department. He has made a record of which any man might well be proud. Few of the long line of Secretaries of War, from General Knox to the present, filled the place with equal ability, and probably none was his superior. The country heartily agrees with President Roosevelt's estimate—that Mr. Root "is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position on either side of the ocean, in my time."

The sympathy of the American people goes out today to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland in their bereavement. Their eldest daughter, Ruth, fifteen years of age, died very unexpectedly this morning.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Japan and Russia.

The Russian and Japanese foreign offices are carrying on the game of diplomatic battledore and shuttlecock with great apparent assiduity while the military and naval authorities of each disputant are straining every nerve to prepare for war. Neither side will give up "hopes for peace" until it ready for hostilities, but the immense contracts for war stores placed by Russia in America and by Japan in Manila, the purchase of battleships by Japan and the accumulation of coal supplies in far eastern naval depots point directly to war as the expected outcome of the crisis.

That "Massacre."

That massacre of Jews at Kishineff, Russia, predicted for Friday, January 8, which was the Russian Christmas, did not materialize, and another effort of yellow journalism went to smash. The "yellows" had for days been full of stories of the horrible things that were to occur on the date in question, and, of course, had succeeded in inspiring terror and foreboding in many minds, so that the day was looked forward to with the greatest apprehension. Of course yellow journalism in reality knew nothing about it. The entire performance on its part was a characteristic piece of conscienceless sensationalism.

The Driggs Case.

With the conviction of former Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, in the United States district court, charged with securing, while he was a congressman, a contract with the post-office department for 240 automatic cashiers, for a company with which he was connected, there was a recommendation for mercy from the jury. The court fully sympathized with this suggestion, and said that if the statute did not oblige him to make imprisonment a part of the punishment he would simply impose a fine. As it is, the sentence will be made as light as the law permits. This attitude on the part of the judge arises from his opinion that Mr. Driggs was not a willful transgressor. The latter says he did not know of the existence of the statute or did not understand that he was violating it. Mr. Driggs is a Democrat, and the curious thing about his transaction is that he contributed a considerable sum—$2,800—to the Republican campaign fund. There are, however, several points in the evidence which greatly qualify the proofs of willful guilt, and he is entitled to a consideration of them from the court.

Chaffee Head of the Army.

Lieutenant-General Samuel B. Young, chief of staff, retired from active service on January 9, and is succeeded by Major-General Adna Romanza Chaffee, who will hold the post of lieutenant-general and chief of staff for two years before being placed on the retired list. General Chaffee is not an accomplished strategist nor a brilliant tactician, but he is a great fighter, a plain, every-day, unvarnished soldier, and, like General Miles and General Young, he rose from the lowest rank—from a private to a lieutenant-general is his story. He is just such a soldier as the late General Lawton—rugged, brusque, intrepid, with no interest in life outside his profession, and no care in time of peace other than the welfare of the men and horses under his command. As a fighter he has been likened to a whirlwind. He never waits for the iron to become hot, but strikes as soon as he discovers the enemy. He puts little faith in strategical warfare, except in one particular—to get in the first blow and make that blow a hard one.

Money Circulation Increasing.

Another marked increase in circulation in December is to be added to those made in the months immediately preceding. The total amount of money in circulation on January 1 was $2,466,345,897, which represented an increase for the month of over $7,100,000. The changes in particular items were comparatively trifling in amount except in the case of gold certificates, where there was an increase of over $17,000,000. As compared with the corresponding date last year there was a decline of a little over $1,700,000 in gold coin. The other decreases were of nearly $8,100,000 in Treasury notes of 1890 and of not quite $00,000 in United States notes. The most considerable increase was one of over $74,600,000 in gold certificates, and next in importance was a gain of over $44,400,000 in national bank circulation. Other gains were of over $3,200,000 in standard silver dollars, over $2,200,000 in silver certificates, and nearly $3,300,000 in subsidiary silver. As compared with January 1, 1903, there was a total increase of over $117,600,000. The circulation per head of population is put by the Treasury experts at $30.28, the population being estimated at $1,177,000. This represents an increase of 17 cents for the month and of 95 cents for the twelve months ending therewith.

Porto Ricans Not Aliens.

Citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens as regards the United States and are entitled to enter the same without obstruction. This is the latest decision by the supreme court in one of the many insular cases that have come before it. The decision was rendered in the case of a Porto Rican woman who was refused admission to the port of New York in 1902 on the ground that she was liable to become a public charge. The court said that under the act of 1900 creating a civil government for Porto Rico the woman was a citizen of the island, and that there was nothing expressed in that act, or to be reasonably implied from it, to indicate that it was the intention of congress that citizens of Porto Rico should be regarded as aliens and the right of free access denied to them. The court added that it was not necessary to decide the question whether citizens of Porto Rico are necessarily citizens of the United States, but only the narrower one whether the person in question was an alien within the meaning of that term as used in the immigration act of 1901. That act, the court concluded, related only to foreigners as respects the United States, to persons giving allegiance to a foreign government, and citizens of Porto Rico whose allegiance is due to the United States do not fall within that category.

Hailstones Bigger Than Eggs

Hailstones as big as hen's eggs have long ago ceased to be an excessive figure of comparison. They have sometimes been nearly as large as oranges, and those shown herewith are fair specimens. They fell in Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, June 16, 1882, and ranged in diameter from two to five inches, being photographed an hour after the fall. For the sake of comparison several hen's eggs were photographed at the same time and in the same focus. The photographs are by S. Root.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

The following Nasby letter was printed early in July, 1884. The nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency by the Republican party was displeasing to a faction of that party in the East. Harper's Weekly, then edited by George William Curtis, opposed Blaine bitterly, and was the chief organ of the "mugwumps." Thomas Nast's cartoons appeared regularly in Harper, and he caricatured Blaine. Gen. Hancock, the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, had set the whole country to laughing by saying that the tariff "was a local issue." Randall, the famous Democratic representative from Philadelphia, was a protectionist, while Morrison, of Illinois, was an extreme free trader. The purpose of this letter was to show the absurdity of the Republicans who objected to Blaine supporting the Democratic party:

Confedrit X Roads
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
Jooly 7, 1884.

I am gittin to be a second St. John in the matter uv dreems. I am not eggsackly certin whether it is inspirashen or cold pork wich perdooses the vishuns, but they seem to hev some meenin, and, hencely, I give em to the world.

I hed a vishun last nite, wich left an impress onto my memory so strong that when I awoke it wuz with difficulty that I restrained myself from goin immejitly to Bascom's and awakenin him and demandin a sussinct. But I wuz compelled to remane and toss onto my weary piller, for I knowd that Bascom wood not arise and open his bar at that hour, ef St. John himself, with with his revalashens in his hand, shood appear and ask for suthin. Bascom is horribly set in his ways.

In my dreem I wuz on a rock-bound coast afar from the hants uv men. It wuz a island in the midst uv the oshen, a bare rock ez it were, with nary a vegetashen, a rock without shade and onto wich the pitilis sun wuz a beetin unmercifully.

Onto the island wuz a badly worn out female, holler-eyed and gaunt, and kivered not at all presentable. Ef I hed a son I would not that he shood select sich a one for his wife, for a more battered old hag I never seed. She hed blotches all over her, and she wore sich a hungry and ravenus look ez I never seed on a female afore. And heverin about her wuz three more jest like her.

"Who are you?" sed I, "anyhow."

Then up spoke the female.

"My name," sed she, drawin a long sigh, "is Dimocrisy."

"And who are the three wich mite be sisters uv yourn, wich is clinging to your skirts?"

"This one is Slavery, this tother is Secesh'on, and this third is Repoodiashen, We are a quartette, allus together and never separated. We are four in one and one in four."

It okkurred to me that they constitooted a four flush wich I shood not desire to draw to, but I held my peace. No matter how ugly a female may be, she will resent being called ugly. I hev hed to do with females; I hev made honist, tho injoodishus remarks, and I am baldheadid. I hev paid for my wisdom.

I notist a number uv men dodgin among the rox, pickin up wat they cood, all uv em in the last stages uv distress, and I asked who they wuz.

"These gentlemen yoo see about among the rox, pickin up a livin ez best they may, are my vassals. That strapp'n young feller is my only son and chief support, the Solid South. That big Injun over there is Tammany, and the rowdy lookin feller in the red neck-tie is Irving Hall. They are rather a diversified lot. Ther's Free Trade and Pertectshun, and there's Honest Money and Fiat Money. It's a ruther large family and no two uv em alike. They quarrel like cats and dogs, and I find it difficult to manage em."

I looked em over, and noticin that no two uv em seemed to hev anything in common, except an intolerable hunger, I concluded the lady must hev bin extensively married, wich she blushingly assented to, so blushingly that it likewise okkurred to me that she hedn't allus tarried till the ceremony wuz pernounst. This jedgment wuz partly based onto her personel appearance and partly on the dissimilarity uv her offspring.

I shoodent hev picked her out to be the sooperintendent uv a ladies' seminary, anyhow.

"What place is this?"

"This is the Island uv Defeet. We have bin here twenty-four years. The feend Linkin exiled us, and we hev bin here subsistin on wat we brot with us. We wuz pretty well fixed, for we hed controle uv things for many years before, but oh! it is awful stayin here now! However, we shel soon be delivered from this hell. We hev advices uv a expedishen to our relief. The good ship Independent, commanded by Captain Gawge Wilyum Curtis, and armed with Harper's Weekly, is on its way hither, and it will take us off, and we shel, with ther help, go conkerin and to conker.

"We are goin to be taken off this desolate place immejitly. My enemy hez split, and the one fackshen is comin to my reskoo. It is comin now, and in a few months I shel be delivered from this wuss nor hell. Look! Look! Here comes my salvashen!"

I looked out and lo upon the oshen wuz a gallant ship standin in toward the island. With the help uv a glass I cood reed her name—it wuz the "Independent Republikin." On her deck stood Mr. George Wilyum Curtis, uv Harper's Weekly, and that eminent carkatoorist, Thomas Nast, the one in command and the other his fust lieutenant, and about em wuz some hundreds uv offisers. I didn't see no common sailers, and I ruther wondered how the ship wuz bein navigated, but anyhow it wuz bearin down upon the rock, and there wuz a scene uv intense excitement on the island.

Dimocrisy wuz quiverin with eggscitement. "Git out uv the way and hide yerselves," she exclaimed, "till I git aboard the ship and git in command myself. Scoot, sisters, scoot, and the rest uv yoo hide in the rox, and don't show yerselves."

It wuz done ez directid. Slavery laid down and counterfeited death, but she cood not resist the temptashen to snatch a shot-gun that wuz lyin handy, and Secesh'n threw over her a cloak labelled "States' rites." The Tammany cheefs hid ahind one rock, Randall behind another, and little Sam Cox found a pebble wich hid him entirely from vew. It wuzn't a very large pebble. The likker intrest disspeered and all went under but Gineral Hancock.

"Stay by me," remarkt the gaunt and hungry female. "Yoor yooniform ain't displeasin to them which is comin, and ez yoo hevn't got an opinyun on any subject on earth, nobody kin object to you. You make a good back-ground for me to leen agin."

Fitz John Porter insisted on sizin up agin Hancock, but to him the female simply sed "Scat!"

Neerer and neerer come the ship, and I cood see the men on the deck, without a glass. A neerer vew showed that they wuz all offisers, that there wuzn't nary a common sailor in sight. Dimocrisy stood in a posishen uv eggstreme distress, a holdin out a banner on wich wuz inscribed "Reform," and they wuz a scannin her with pitying looks, and holdin out their hands to her encurridingly.

"Saved! Saved!" she shrecked, ez the ship come boundin over the billers. "Jist let me git my foot on that quarter deck!"

Another five minits and the landin wood hev bin effectid, but the conceded fleets coodent restrane theirselves. In spite uv all the female cood do, they emerged from their hidin places and surrounded her. Seceshn throwed off her cloak and stood in her own proper person. Slavery waved her shot-gun defiantly, and Tammany flocked out under the leadership uv John Kelly, while Sam Randall and Morrison clinched each other by the throat, and rolled on the sand in a deadly struggle.

"Damnashen!" shrecked Dimocrisy, "yoo've spiled everything by showing up too soon," she exclaimed, and then she cried aloud to the men on the ship: "Come and save me! save me! I am not ez I wuz. Save me, and let us reform the kentry together! Come! Come!"

I observed a commoshun on the deck uv the ship, and there wuz a hurried consultashen. Some gentlemen from Massachoosits remarkt that they wuz willin enuff to help reskoo Dimocrisy, pure and simple, but they'd be dumfef they hed bargained for sich a family.

Another sed that he xposed that when he jined a reform movement it did not inclood takin on his back every sin in the decalogue.

Another sed that while he desired reform, he didn't perpose to hunt for it in sich a crowd ez that.

"In the intrest uv reform, gentlemen!" shrecked Curtis, "let us carry out our original idee. The kentry must hev reform. Let us sucker this distrest female."

Then the rest uv em, holdin ther noses with grate yoonanimity, remarkt they wuzn't accustomed to that sort uv thing, and it wuz rather late in life to commence. They put the ship about, and clappin on all the sale she cood bear sailed away back to whence she came.

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And Dimocrisy wept, and waled, and tore her hair, and when I awoke the whole party wuz in a general scrimmage. Some uv em wuz a fitin over free trade, others over money, and all the rest wuz a skrimmagin over suthin wich they hedn't thot of, and wuz likely never to hev.

And Dimocrisy, lookin at em, remarkt, "It's of no yoose. I can't controle em, and it's jist ez well. If we had got aboard the ship and sailed away they wood hev begun a struggle for suthin afore we hed bin out five minits. I am resined. I shel end my days on this horrible island."

And ez she spoke the ship joined the fleet from wich it hed deserted, and sailed away out uv site. I saw it no more.

* * * * *

Ther is more in dreems than any we hev any ijee uv. This dreem is profettik. The name uv Dimocrisy is a power in the land, and ef we cood run a campane simply on the name, we cood win. We hev good men enuff, in spots, and some sort uv a respectable follerin in places, but, unforchinitly, they are loadid down. The name is A 1, but them wich hez taken it stinks. Ther's memories hangin round it wich kill it. Wat's the yoose uv men howlin patriotism, wich wuz supporters uv a rebellyun 22 yeers ago? Wat's the yoose uv howlin reform and puttin the work in the hands uv the trustid assoshiates uv Boss Tweed? Ef we cood only keep them fellers out uv site and depend on the dignified presence uv a man like Thurman or Bayard it wood do, but wat is Bayard or Thurman without the rounders uv Noo York, and the shot gunners of Cedah county? Dimocrisy dies but it feeds on.

You can't berry a past, nor git rid uv a record. The people want reform bad enuff, but somehow they don't seem inclined to trust the work of purification to the hands uv a half hundred uv Noo York ward politishns, nor the flag uv the kentry to the Solid South. The problem for Dimocrisy to solve is how to git rid uv itself. Ef we only hev a breef season uv

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Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

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The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

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½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
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The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

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Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79 -7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.50
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Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
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No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

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The New London Ladies' Tailor System.

For ladies' and children's garment cutting. It is a perfect system for drafting and cutting women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, jackets, etc., and is the invention of the late Professor Wellington. It is in use by many of America's leading tailors, designers and cutters.

A child can draft and cut by it and its use effects a great saving in cloth, labor and time.

This system is self-instructive. No coaxing and pleading with the people has been necessary to sell the New London Ladies' Tailor System. It is rapidly selling at $5.00, because it is practical, useful, cheap, durable, and in every respect a benefit to the purchaser, because it commends itself at first sight to every intelligent person, and is, without a doubt, the most simple and best system of dress cutting ever invented. Nearly every family has a sewing machine, and not one in twenty has a system of garment cutting, and not one in fifty a system possessing any special merit. It is, therefore, a necessity, and not a luxury. This system is so simple and easy to understand that personal instructions are unnecessary. With it one can cut nearly any style of garment from the fashion plates, in all the different sizes, and get a perfect fit without change of seams or trying on the garment.

This system is in the form of a chart. We have a limited number of these charts, and while they last will furnish them to our subscribers at 50c each. This is a rare opportunity to obtain one of the most popular $5.00 cutting systems on the market at a trifling cost. Get your order in early. THE BLADE,
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These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Child's Coat With Shirred Cape No. 9194.

Styles for tiny tots are very attractive this season. Particularly pretty is this little coat of ecru ladies' cloth with bronze velvet trimmings.

The coat portion is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effect before and behind. An inverted box plait in the center back is narrow at the neck and increases in width toward the lower edge. It is pressed and hangs in plaited folds providing additional fulness at the bottom.

The closing is made in double-breasted style, with small velvet buttons, two rows being used to trim the fronts. A shallow velvet collar completes the neck. A full cape is shirred at the top and attached to the lower edge of the collar.

Bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely, and are gathered at the wrist where the fulness is arranged on narrow velvet wristbands. Coats in this style are made of velveteen, corduroy, zibeline, broadcloth or Venetian with velvet, lace or heavy silk for trimming. The cape may be made of wide lace if preferred.

To make the coat in the medium size will require three yards of material 44 inches wide, with one-half yard for trim-

9194.—Child's Coat with Shirred Cape. 6 mos., 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

ming. The pattern, No. 9194, is cut in sizes for children of six months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Ladies' Kimono, No. 9198.

Warm, loose garments that may be slipped on and off readily are most desirable for boudoir wear in cold weather. The shops are showing beautiful designs and colorings in eiderdown, flannel, and "elder flannel," the latter being manufactured expressly for winter dressing sacques and gowns.

The kimono shown here is developed in a pale blue eider flannel, with bands of silk trimming in which blue, gold and white are the prevailing colors. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams. The upper part of the kimono fits well, but it hangs loosely from the

9198—Ladies' Kimono. 32, 36 and 40 inch bust.

shoulders and is quite full at the lower edge.

The closing is made invisibly in double-breasted style. A band of trimming passes around the neck, down the front and across the hem, forming an attractive finish.

One-piece sleeves have slight fulness on the shoulders; fit the upper arm well, but flare widely in bell effect to the wrist, where they are edged with the trimming.

Garments in this style are made of warm material or if serge or cashmere are used they may be lined with quilted satin.

To make the kimono in the medium size will require four yards of material 27 inches wide. The pattern, No 9198, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Girls' Tucked Dress, No. 9210.

A dainty little dress suitable for afternoon parties is shown here developed in rose-colored French flannel with bronze velvet for trimming. The combination is new and very effective.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes at the center back. Two tucks extend from shoulder to belt

9210—Girl's Tucked Dress. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

in the back. Tucks in front are stitched down part way, the fulness blousing well at the belt.

A fancy plastron of flannel forms points on the shoulders that fasten on the sleeves and terminates in a yoke at the back. The trimming is edged with velvet and gilt buttons are placed in the points.

The plastron is included in the neck seam with a collar. This is provided with a fancy protector having a button in the pointed front to match the trimming on the waist. Bishop sleeves are shaped with inside seams and fit the upper arm well. They are gathered at the lower edge and arranged on narrow wristbands.

A stylish skirt is made with a box plait back and front and circular sides. It is attached to the body portion and closes invisibly under the plait at the back.

Two clusters of three small tucks are arranged in the circular sides. The plaits are stitched down part way and provide additional sweep to the skirt. Dresses in this style are made of soft silks, wool veiling, albatross, lansdowne and ladies' cloth with lace, braid and silk for trimming. Sometimes the plastron and yoke are of contrasting material or the box plaits decorated with straps of ribbon that fasten with small buckles in the center.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9210, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Waist With Pointed Yoke, No. 9207, and Tucked Skirt, No. 9047.

The new chiffon velvets are so light in weight and soft that they will tuck or plait as well as silk and still have the elegance and richness of velvet. The gown illustrated is made of this fabric in the most delicate shade of mauve.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with tucked chiffon to a pointed yoke depth.

Full backs and fronts are gathered at the upper edges, and applied to outline the yoke, blousing slightly all around. A plain collar completes the neck. The bertha has deep scallops back and front, also on the shoulders, and shallow ones between. The trimming is embroidered in colored silks that shade from lavender to the deepest violet.

Tucks in the sleeves are stitched part way down providing fulness below the elbows that form puffs; these are gathered and arranged on deep flaring cuffs.

The skirt is made in three sections. The upper one is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts, closing invisibly at the center back in habit style. Two deep tucks are arranged at the lower edge.

The middle section is of circular shaping, but quite scant. It has three tucks at the lower edge, and is attached to the upper part under the tucks. The lower flounce is very circular, and flares widely at the lower edge. It touches all around and has a modish sweep at the back. Four tucks at the bottom of this flounce increase the width. A sheath effect is maintained in the upper and middle flounces.

Between the tucks broad scalloped bands of embroidery are placed; they correspond with the trimming on the waist. Costumes in this mode are made of crepe de Chine, heavy satin, taffeta, peau de sole and voile with lace, velvet, all-over embroidery and chiffon applique for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material, forty-four inches wide, with

9207—Ladies' Waist with Pointed Yoke
9047—Ladies' Skirt
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch bust.

one-half yard of tucking and one yard of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 9207, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material, forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9047, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

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THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO.

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

celpt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

CUBAN POLITICS.

Getting Ready for Congressional and Provincial Elections.

Havana, Jan. 9.—The first primaries preparatory to the election of half the members of congress and of provincial councilors were held yesterday and were lightly attended. The day passed quietly everywhere except in Cienfuegos, where the expression of partisan feeling developed a disturbance during which several shots were fired, and one or more persons were injured.

During the elections for members of the boards of registration, the Liberals and Radicals of Cienfuegos, were stirred up over the fact that the Republican majority had entire charge of the voting arrangements at the polling stations and also that many of the Republicans wore badges on their sleeves authorizing them to carry clubs for the purpose of assisting the police in preserving order.

The disturbance was caused by a party of Radicals who were on horseback and armed with machetes and who were led by one Camacho, who is under bond for having wounded a policeman. Camacho flourished a revolver which he fired when ordered to give it up. The police and others attacked Camacho's party and several shots were fired. It is reported that Camacho was wounded, but he was not captured.

The government deprecates the idea that the disturbance in Cienfuegos is significant as to the conduct of the elections in Cuba. Advices received here indicate that the strained partisan feeling in Cienfuegos was caused by the Liberals absenting themselves from the polling places.

The government has ordered the strictest protection of all voters, regardless of their party affiliations.

The cane fields on the great plantations near Cienfuegos were set fire to at various points and the local officials allege that this was done for the purpose of drawing the voters out of the town.

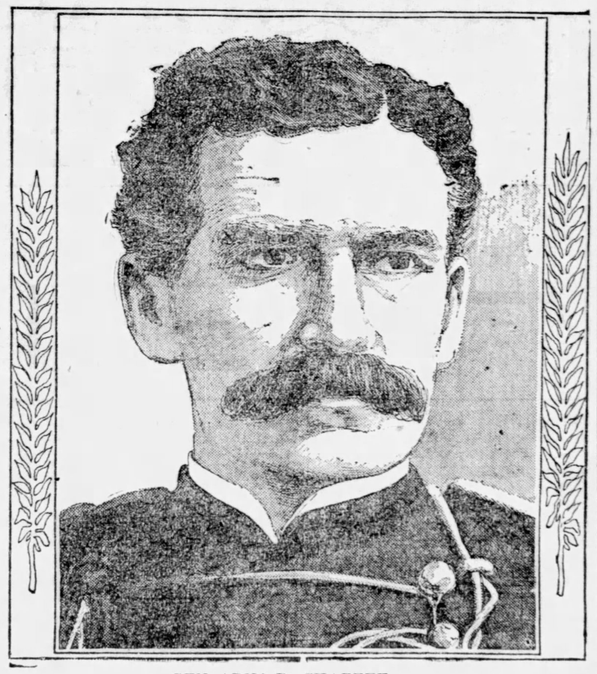
A few other minor complaints were received that the government party was assuming undue control of the polls.

In Havana a few persons were arrested for perjury.

Expelled From France.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Father Nicolaus Delsor, a Catholic priest and a member of the reichstag, was expelled from French territory yesterday, without explanation. He was about to lecture to eight hundred persons at Luneville, 16 miles from Nancy, when Commissiary of Police Reinhardt, who formerly was a pupil of Father Delsor in Alsace, arrested the priest and conducted him to the frontier.

PRESIDENT NAMES NEW HEAD OF THE ARMY



GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The President today sent to the senate the following nominations of officers promoted in the army:

General Officers.

To be lieutenant general—Major General Adna R. Chaffee, vice Young, to be retired from active service. Gen. Young retires tomorrow.

To be major generals—Brigadier Generals William A. Kobbe, vice Chaffee, to be appointed lieutenant general; Joseph P. Sanger, vice Kobbe, to be retired. Alfred E. Bates, paymaster general, vice Sanger, to be retired; Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, vice Bates, to be retired, and George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, vice Randolph, to be retired.

To be brigadier generals—Colonels Alfred Mordecai, ordnance department, vice Kobbe; Harry L. Haskell, Third infantry, vice Sanger; Forrest H. Hathaway, assistant quartermaster general, vice Mordecai, to be retired; Asher C. Taylor, artillery corps, vice Haskell, to be retired; Frank M. Coxe, assistant paymaster general, vice Allen, to be retired; Jacob Knle, Twenty-fifth infantry, vice True, to be retired; William E. Dougherty, Eighth infantry, vice Coxe, to be retired; William S. McCaskey, Twentieth infantry, vice Kline, to be retired, and Albert L. Mills, superintendent Military Academy, vice Dougherty, to be retired.

Lieutenant Colonels—Charles J. Allen, corps of engineers, Vice Taylor, to be retired; Theodore E. True, deputy quartermaster general, Vice Butler to be retired.

Staff Corps.

Colonel Francis S. Dodge, assistant paymaster general (promoted from lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general, Vice Coze, appointed brigadier general), to be paymaster general with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years, Vice Bates; Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, corps of engineers, to be chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, Vice Gillespie.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel John P. Story, artillery corps, to be chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, Vice Randolph.

The President also sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Auditor for the Postoffice department, Joseph J. McCardy, Minnesota.

Appraiser of merchandise, Luman T. Hoy, district of Chicago, Ill.

Collector of customs, George F. Roth, district of Genesee, New York.

THAT GERMAN STATUE

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Professor Uphues' statue of Frederick the Great, presented by Emperor William to the United States, has been ready to be shipped for some weeks past; but no intimation has come from Washington as to when the authorities there want it sent. The newspapers in opposition to the government or unfriendly to the United States continue at intervals to comment on the "contemptuous disregard of his majesty's gift shown by the United States," and find fault with the policy of conciliation toward "the Yankees, who mistake German courtesy for weakness."

RUSSIA'S EXHIBIT

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The Russian commission for the St. Louis Exposition has planned a general scheme for an industrial and commercial exhibit and a government pavilion. The central feature of the latter will be a gigantic statue of Yermak, the great Cossack chief, by Professor Beklieshchen, surrounded by glass show cases containing articles of gold and silver workmanship, all under a great tent resting on a colonnade. The tent will be surmounted by an immense double-headed eagle. Among the exhibits will be representations of the mining industry and the Siberian railroad and panoramas of the petroleum industry and Crimean and Caucasian scenery.

Included in the exhibits in the government pavilion will be an antique table service and silver belonging to the czar.

What is Catarrh?

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great

deal? Do you have frequent pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping in the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear buzzing sounds? Do your ears have a ringing in the ears? Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and in-

sanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 247 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

SAN DOMINGO

The Revolutionary Disturbances Still Continue.

San Domingo, Friday, Jan. 8.—Revolutionists continue to fire shells into the city and several private dwellings have been damaged.

The revolutionists have defeated General Castillo at San Cristobal, capturing two cannon and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. Many were killed and wounded in a fierce fight last night.

A man named Pierce, an American, entered the city today bearing a communication from General Navarro, minister of war in the Jiminez government, to United States Minister Powell. The messenger was arrested by the government authorities, who took the message from him and sent him back.

In his communication General Navarro requested Minister Powell to intervene with the provisional government, but the minister refuses to treat with the general.

San Pedro De Macoria is quiet. The situation here remains unchanged but matters are complicated because it is impossible to foresee the duration of the revolution or its outcome. Business in general is suffering in consequence.

American Guard Withdrawn.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Commander Mertz, commanding the gunboat Newport, cables the navy department from San Domingo, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"Revolution continues. Nothing menacing Americans. Legation guard withdrawn today."

RUTH CLEVELAND DEAD.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ruth Cleveland, the eldest child of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died at the Cleveland home here today very unexpectedly, the immediate cause of death being a weakening of the heart action during a mild attack of diphtheria. Dr. Wyckoff, the attending physician, said that Miss Cleveland had been ill with a mild form of diphtheria for four days and that the heart affection was not anticipated. She was 12 years old.

The Cleveland household is grief-stricken over the death of the eldest daughter and many messages of condolence are being received. The private school which Ruth attended has been closed for the rest of the week out of respect.

President John N. Finley, of the College of the City of New York, Mr. Cleveland's personal friend, has come here to make all arrangements for the funeral. The interment will take place tomorrow.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 8.—The funeral of Ruth Cleveland, who died yesterday of diphtheria, was held at the family residence at 10 o'clock this morning. The service was brief and simple, and was conducted by the Rev. Maitland Bartlett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in addition to the family, a few of the closest friends were present. The interment in the Princeton cemetery was private, and took place immediately after the service. At the request of her physician, Mrs. Cleveland did not go to the cemetery. Among the hundreds of messages of condolence from friends was one from President Roosevelt. The pallbearers were Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; President John H. Finley, of the City college of New York; Dean Andrew F. West and Prof. John G. Hibbin, of Princeton university. There were three carriages only, and these conveyed the small funeral party. Former President Cleveland and Dr. Bryant, of New York, walked together from the carriage to the grave. Mr. Cleveland was deeply moved.

VOLCANO IN MEXICO IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Chicago, Jan. 7.—A special to the Daily News from Guadaljara, Mexico, says:

"Violent eruptions of Mount Colima volcano have alarmed the inhabitants of the adjacent country. Many of the people have left their homes and sought safety from the ashes and lava. The most terrorizing feature of the eruptions is the earthquake shocks, which are felt in the region of the volcano. These seismic disturbances are of unusual severity, but no serious damage has been reported."

CUBA RATIFIES TREATY

Senate Adopt Platt Amendment at Last Moment.

Havana, Jan. 12.—The senate, after having cleared executive business and being in readiness to adjourn until spring, rushed the ratification of the so-called permanent treaty with the United States yesterday. There was no debate and the vote was taken simply by a show of hands.

Senor Recio, Nationalist, demanded to be recorded in the negative, while others requested to be recorded affirmatively. The treaty includes all the provisions of the Platt amendment verbatim. This was the disposition the Cuban government made of the treaty, but desire to eventually eliminate the amendment from the constitution and so remove the cause of the constant criticism of the makers of the constitution for accepting such an amendment from the United States. This standpoint is regarded as immaterial where the requirements and restrictions of the Platt amendment be continued in the form of a treaty. The treaty was signed May 22, 1903, but was not ratified with the other treaties between the United States and Cuba at the close of the last session of Congress.

The committee on foreign relations held up the treaty until today and then reported it by order of the Senate. There was no apparent opposition to the treaty by the members of the committee, but the committee appeared afraid of the possible political effect of the action thereon.

The report of the committee recommended the adoption of the treaty stating that it would not change the political status or the relations between Cuba and the United States in any manner.

PALMA VETOES THE CUBAN LOTTERY BILL

Havana, Jan. 7.—President Palma has signed the veto of the lottery bill, which, as announced in the dispatches, he had prepared last month in expectation of the passage of the bill.

The President, in stating his reasons for his veto, holds that the lottery is a lowering and corrupting device, and that the government would be culpable in taking money of the people obtained through such a scheme, no matter what the end at which the lottery aims.

TO FREE MRS. MAYBRICK

London, Jan. 9.—Referring to the statement published in the United States that final arrangements were made yesterday at a conference between Ambassador Choate and the home office officials for the release in April of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman under sentence of life imprisonment on the charge of poisoning her husband, it is pointed out that the status of the case is just as cabled to the Associated Press March 23, 1903, when it was announced on the authority of the home office that she would be released in 1904. The exact date of her release is not yet fixed. Baroness De Roques says that her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, is decidedly in better health and gaining strength now that she has the certainty of being released.

"All the sensational newspaper accounts relative to our business interests and future fortune," added the baroness, "have not resulted in any profit to us. Quite the contrary."

TROUBLE IN ARMENIA

Constantinople, Jan. 9.—Advices from Erzeroum say the people of Sassoun are in a state of semi-panic, fearing a repetition of the events of 1894. The local governor and other officials have fled.

Tewfik Pasha, with several battalions of troops and six guns, has arrived at Mush, where the feeling of anxiety is intense.

Detachments of Kurdish cavalry have been stationed at all the villages along the Russian frontier, to prevent the passage of Armenian bands.

A thousand armed Armenians are in the district of Sassoun. They are commanded by a chief named Antranik.

CANONIZING JOAN OF ARC.

Rome, Jan. 6.—The congregation of rites at its session today, performed the first of the series of ceremonies previous to the canonization of Joan of Arc, namely the official proclamation of the virtues and heroic deeds of the Maid of Orleans. All the members of the congregation were present, except its prefect, Cardinal Cretcai, who has been ill since the conclave. In his absence, Cardinal Ferrata acted as prefect. Among those present were all the members of the French embassy accredited to the vatican, many members of the papal court, and other high dignitaries of the church, and about 100 invited guests, including a number of French priests and laymen, who, on entering the hall of the apostolic chancellery, were warmly greeted. Monsignor Panici, secretary of the congregation of rites, read the papal bull admitting the virtues of Joan of Arc, and the archbishop of Orleans, who had dedicated his life to bringing about the beatification of Joan of Arc, replied, thanking the pope for the honor conferred upon France.

A SINGULAR TEST

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Without noticing that the light in the semaphore above a suburban station of a railroad entering Chicago was not burning, eight train crews have passed the danger signal, while a high official marked down the numbers of the trains. Eight conductors, eight firemen and eight engineers are now on an enforced vacation of sixty days.

The remarkable test was suggested by the wreck that occurred on the Pere Marquette Railroad near Grand Rapids, Mich., on December 26, and by a desire of the company to throw the utmost safety precautions about its patrons.

According to the rules of the company, a light that is not burning has the same significance that a red light, or danger signal, would have.

GUILTY OF PEONAGE

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8.—Robert N. Franklin and F. M. Pruett, of Goodwater, entered pleas of guilty in the United States court here today to charges of peonage filed against them. Judge Jones imposed a fine of $1,000 in each of the eighteen cases against Franklin and six against Pruett. Sentence was suspended temporarily.

RELIC OF THE PAST

Sandusky, O., Jan. 8.—Application was made in common pleas court yesterday for the dissolution of the Milan Canal company. The company was incorporated by special act of the legislature in 1827, and a canal was built along the Huron river from Huron to Milan, being completed in 1839. Lake vessels were then able to reach Milan, which became a great grain market and shipbuilding point. At the height of prosperity the town refused a franchise to the Lake Shore railroad, which then went to Norwalk. The canal is now gone, being used by the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad for right of way.

The Transport Meade.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The government has ordered the transport Meade, which has been laying up for the last year to be got ready for sea. While her hull and machinerey are in good shape she will need, it is said, a big overhauling to get her into sea-going condition, and even with rush orders it will be some time before she can go into commission.

The Young American Girl.

HOW BEST TO PRESERVE HER GOOD LOOKS.

THE young girl just blossoming into maidenhood, on that peculiar border line between maidenhood and womanhood, should have every care. Parents are often to blame for endangering their daughters' health by allowing them to overwork, allowing them to attend parties and other places of amusement and the indulgence of other habits which tend to excite the nervous system. There should be a good understanding both on the parents' part and that of the young girl, and we can heartily recommend a book called the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," edited and published by Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., which can be obtained by sending 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound, or 21 one-cent stamps for a copy of the paper edition, which will be sent by express or mail. The young girl and the young woman at this time in her life is weighted down by periodical disabilities which become hard to bear. What is needed is a tonic for the womanly system. Something over a third of a century ago, Dr. R. V. Pierce, the specialist in woman's diseases, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., hit upon certain roots, herbs and barks, which, made into a liquid tonic, gave relief and strength to the womanly system. During the past thirty-six years this vegetable compound has sold more largely than any other medicine intended only for woman's diseases. It is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Few women in the United States have not heard of its splendid remedial qualities, for it is a Prescription that can always be depended upon when women suffer.

Cupid has no place in a girl's heart if she is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down, worn out for no reason that she can think of. In such cases the body is not sound. The nervousness and other symptoms are telegraphed all over the body by the nerves, which is the telegraphic system of the human body, because the weak spot demands attention. The weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularity. Stop the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms will disappear. This can be done easily and intelligently. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of leucorrhea, female weakness, prolapsus or falling of the womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States. This wonderful remedy therefore stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such remarkable curative properties as would warrant its makers in publishing such a marvelous offer as is above made in the utmost good faith. It is a medicine which has stood the test of a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousands.

Mrs. L. A. Steadman, 533 Allen Street, Appleton, Wis., Grand Worthy Vice-Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars, writes: "After much suffering, and trying a dozen different remedies, I finally started using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for inflammation of womb and ovaries. These troubles had caused me intense suffering and pain, and I really did not care whether I lived or died, for I could not enjoy life, and it seemed as though there was no way out of this suffering. However, after I had taken a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I really felt a change, and my heart grew light for I thought that there was a chance that my health might be restored to me. It was in a few months' time. That was all the time that I had to use this wonderful medicine before I was restored to perfect health. It really seemed too good to be true, but nevertheless it was, for I have now been without pain for six months, and gratefully do I acknowledge it."

THE HARM ALCOHOL DOES.

All other compounds intended for women only are made with alcohol, or alcohol is a large component—this alcohol injures the nerves. The little red blood corpuscles are shrunken by alcohol. Therefore they do harm.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was the first exclusively woman's tonic on the market. It has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women. Do not let the druggist persuade you to try some compound that has not had the test of so many years' success. Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog up the system—get rid of these poisons by taking a vegetable laxative occasionally—such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do not gripe and will not harm the most delicate system.

ROUT OF MULLAH'S MEN

Report of Battle in Which 1,000 Dervishes Were Killed.

London, Jan. 12.—The war office last night gave out the following dispatch, which had been received from Major General Egerton, commanding the Somaliland expeditionary force, and which is dated from Jidballi, Somaliland, January 11.

"Advanced this morning twelve miles to Jidballi. First brigade commanded by Manning, second brigade under Haskins and mounted troops under Kenna. Total strength of the regulars 2,200; irregulars, 1,000. Jidballi held by 3,000 dervishes. Mounted troops enveloped enemy's right and infantry advanced within seven hundred yards of his position. The dervishes advanced, but were unable to face frontal fire, coupled with flank attack. Enemy broke and fled, and was pursued ten miles. Dervishes killed estimated at one thousand, mostly in the pursuit. Many prisoners and 400 rifles taken.

"I regret to report that two officers of regulars were killed and nine officers wounded; five of the rank and file wounded; of native troops seven killed and six been wounded; of irregulars, two killed and two wounded. Am inclined to think this is the Mullah's main force. The Mullah himself was not present, but was expected at Jidballi today. Major General Egerton's force is camping tonight two miles beyond Jidballi."

BIG DAMAGE SUIT

Washington, Jan. 9.—Michael W. Louis, formerly superintendent of the division of supplies in the Postoffice department, but who was removed October 21 last as a result of the postal investigation, has entered suit for $50,000 damages against Joseph Bristow, the fourth assistant postmaster general; Henry C. Payne, postmaster general, and the Washington Post Newspaper company. The basis of the charge for which damages are asked is an extract from the report of General Bristow dealing with the award of contracts on the division of which Lewis was at the head for ink, ink-pads, etc., at alleged excessive prices, etc. The defendants are charged with having composed, written and published concerning the plaintiff the extract of the report referred to with the intent, it is alleged, to injure the plaintiff in his good name. By reason of the committing of the grievances complained of the plaintiff says he has been brought into public scandal, ridicule and disgrace.

Suits of a like character for similar amounts also were brought against the postmaster general, Mr. Bristow, and the Evening Star and against the postmaster general, Mr. Bristow and the Washington Times.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED Reliable men in every locality to introduce our patent-ized cards on trees, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60.00 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y.

East Tennessee Farms—all sizes, prices and kinds for sale. Write for catalogue. MORRISTOWN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Morristown, Tenn.

Send 50c with your portrait for a character reading and for what business you are suited. B. A. Dennedorf, 1781 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Cash for your fur. No matter where you are, we've a plan to put extra $5 in your pocket on fur this winter. Write for full particulars to Corry Fur Co., Box 30, Corry, Pa.

Ladies Only For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will mail a Brigentle Rubber Protector. No more worry. Safe and sure. Madam Burns, 19 State Street, Chicago.

Wanted Men in every State to travel and leave samples at stores; salary $90 per month, expenses advanced. Reliable. Gen. Co., Dept. 9, 417 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

$80 A MONTH SALARY And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry Remedies. Horse outfit furnished. Reference required. G. R. Bigler Co., X. 895, Springfield, Ill.

5% MONTHLY INCOME Paid on Small Capital Invested in an absolutely Sound Legitimate Business; principal always at your command. Address J. F. Moore & Co., 1204 Broadway, New York.

THIS RING FREE. Cut this advertisement out and mail it with name and address to Onard Manufacturing Co. 81 Pine St., Dept. A. E. J., New York

OKLAHOMA The land of sunshine, prosperity, push and progress. The land of phenomenal wheat crops, peaches and red apples. The country of corn, hogs and cattle. Woods country is the richest one in it. It has more than three hundred school houses and a Territorial Normal College. Its population is 84,000. Its railroad facilities are ample. If you want a farm in Woods county we can find it for you. Tell us what you want. We furnish you bank references. Send for booklet. OKLAHOMA REALTY & IMMIGRATION CO. Alva, Oklahoma.

$100. to $300. MONTHLY. Men and women. Salesmen, Managers and General Agents. Delightful business year round. Business getting rich. Write today for brand-new plan and Special Offer this month. $100 per cent profits. No risk. Goods well advertised. National reputation. Fully protected. Exclusive territory. Write at once, get good position, paying big wages. WORLD MFG. CO., 81 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISS M'KENNA WEDDED.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Miss Isabel McKenna, eldest daughter of United States Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. McKenna, and Pitts Du

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Have a good conscience, and thou shalt ever have joy. Thou shalt rest sweetly, if thy heart condemn thee not.

Thursday.

He enjoyeth great tranquility of heart, that careth neither for the praise, nor dispraise of men.

Friday.

A man must strive long and mightily with himself before he can learn fully to master himself, and to draw his whole heart unto God.

Saturday.

There was never saint so highly rapt and illuminated who first or last was not tempted.

Sunday

Seek true peace, not in earth, but in heaven; not in men, nor in any other creature, but in God alone.

Monday.

Learn in all things to overcome thyself, for the love of thy Creator, and then shalt thou be able to attain to divine knowledge.

Tuesday.

Take courage, therefore, and be valiant, as well in doing as in suffering things contrary to nature. It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou wouldst not; thy duty to leave undone what thou woulds do.

THOMAS A. KEMPIS.

Difference in Opportunity — Concentration of Thought

Emily S. Bouton

The difference in the opportunities for women to earn their living now, and comparatively a few years ago, is frequently emphasized by an incident of the old time related in some other connection. As an instance of this, it was stated the other day in the Boston Budget in an article about The Athenaeum that Hannah Adams was the first American woman to earn her living with her pen, and, it was added, a very scanty living it was. One can easily believe that it would be so, for the horror of conservative Bostonians in the beginning of the last century at a woman's daring to depart so far from the beaten feminine path would stand in the way of any considerable reward for her literary labor, no matter how excellent its fruits.

One thing was done in her later years that showed a growing appreciation of her work and character. She was given the freedom of the library of the Athenaeum, and thereupon were many of her compeers greatly shocked at so great an innovation. That she herself was a little doubtful about the propriety of her occupation is evident from the apology—pathetic when present conditions are compared with those existing then—made in one of her books for daring to follow a profession belonging to men. Today her portrait hangs upon the wall of the Athenaeum and she is honored, not only for the excellence of her work itself, but also for blazing a path for other women to follow to competence. It required a spirit and determination beyond measure admirable, to hold to her purpose in the face of the social condemnation she had to meet for her departure from the path marked out for women.

She believed in living her own life as it seemed to her best, and was brave enough to do it. She was not bound and hampered by conventionalities so that she could see nothing except what all the people of her present and past saw. Her ideal was one of accomplishment in what seemed to her to be in accord with her own being, her own needs, her own desires for self-expression.

I have sometimes thought that it was, in certain respects, easier for the pioneers into new ways among women to reach closer to their ideals than, with all their advantages of freer thought and action, can the women of to day. We do not take time to think, so great is the "tumult of life," so persistent is the demand of the senses. We are "about to do" many things which will lift us upward, but into every hour rush the externalities, the importance of which fade out utterly when some great crisis arrives, though holding our attention now as if with rivets of steel. And so "the fine gold of life is fretted away and the days that should be filled with divine images go down before the struggles and the perpetual assertion of material exigencies."

The trouble is that this "tumult" grows greater with each year that passes. The quiet hours of introspection which mean so much for mental and spiritual growth are crowded with what only distracts and weakens. We concentrate on nothing, and there is where the pioneer women of whom I spoke had greater force, greater power than the individual woman of today. They turned all of their energy and enthusiasm in one direction. We send our forces into many different channels, and suddenly find ourselves "run dry," our nerves exhausted, our forces depleted.

Of course this is all wrong, and equally of course there must be a remedy, for there is no evil under the sun that may not be wiped away. In this case it lies in taking thought of the diviner side of life; of going each day "into the silence," so far as the insistent calls of material things are concerned, and listening then to the voice of the spirit which makes clear the source of all the strength, of all the beauty, of all the joy of living. Even five minutes of such self-communing will clear the mental atmosphere, and put one in the way of making a right choice where many opportunities of service are pressing for attention. If this be true, and it can easily be proven, how mistaken is the neglect of what is of the deepest importance, when considering the most permanent and the highest success which each one is capable of reaching.

I spoke farther back of how necessary is concentration of effort in order not to dissipate the powers of mind and body. Never was there a greater need of this habit for everybody than today, when the whole tendency is in the opposite direction. Perhaps some of you will recall the brickmaker in one of Anthony Trollope's novels, whose maxim of life was, "It is dogged as does it." And it is true no matter what side of life is considered—either the material or the spiritual.

It is persistent pursuit of an object that finally brings it within the grasp. The brickmaker had discovered this philosophical truth by a practical application to his life. If scientific workers did not bring tireless effort to their investigations, the great discoveries at which the world has marveled would not have been possible.

We do not, however, always, or indeed often, realize how much is due to the concentration of thought which precedes the concentration of effort. People may work continuously with the hands, but if the thought wanders here, there, and everywhere, as in these days of confusion and hurry it is apt to do, the accomplishment is small.

Think to a given purpose; think continuously; think unwaveringly. Just as the statue is carved out of marble, so out of thought-substance you form in the mental atmosphere what you desire to come to pass, and later on it will take material form upon the physical plane. It is the subtle temptation to intermittent thinking in a given direction to which most of us yield, thus allowing the thought-image to crumble away before acquiring fixity, that prevents successful accomplishment. It may be that we are not always to blame for failure to concentrate thought upon a desired end, but the law is inflexible as to results.

This is why good resolutions often go to pieces so utterly. They may be made in good faith. We perceive in our better moments what their keeping would mean in the future of our lives. And then we carelessly forget. We fail to concentrate thought upon this purpose, and it does not become a reality. It is like trying to build a house a little at a time, and then leaving it exposed for the elements to destroy.

Strong, continuous thought directed to a single purpose is, then, what brings success whatever be its object, and remembering that the law is operative upon every plane of life, he who desires to grow spiritually will not leave thought and effort in that direction to the one day of the week consecrated to public worship.

A stanza from the Dhammapada translated by Sir Edwin Arnold, expresses the great truth:

All that we are is what we thought and willed;
Our thoughts shape us and frame. If one endure
In purity of thought, joy follows him
As his own shadow—sure.

Here, There, Everywhere.

For starching fine muslins and lace, use the water in which rice has been boiled. It will give sufficient body to the articles and not be so likely to cause them to break as the ordinary starch.

Hair ribbons, and those worn as fancy bows, etc., can be cleaned successfully by smoothing them on a hard, clean surface—the kitchen table, for lack of anything better—fastening each end with a tiny tack to hold the ribbon firm, and then wash with a small brush and good soapsuds. Rinse with cold water and iron between pieces of paper when almost dry.

A housekeeper writes that she has difficulty in browning mush, or hominy, when frying it for breakfast. If she will first fry a piece of salt, fat pork in the pan before putting in the slices of mush, she will find it will brown beautifully and have a much better flavor than when either lard or oil is used. It is said also that when hominy, or meal mush, is ready to turn into the mold to cool, if a tablespoonful of flour is stirred into it, the effect will be the same, and it will brown nicely.

Does the mattress on your iron and brass bedstead shove about? Fasten it in place by sewing strong white tapes to the corners and tie them to the rail of the bedstead.

The latest effort to take coffee without receiving harm, is to take it in a gelatine. Make a jelly with the gelatine and generous proportion of strong coffee and then eat it. Healthful, perhaps, but what coffee lover would consider it a substitute for his cup of delicious, fragrant, creamed and sugared coffee, to sit down with a spoon and sauce dish of gelatine pudding and call it coffee! Much better a glass of cold water than such a substitute.

A mother who had a large family of children resorted to a very unique method of correcting some of the faults common to such a household. In every room were one, two, or more, mirrors arranged so that they reflected every ungainly or ungraceful position, every frowning face or one distorted by passion, and as it is quite impossible to remain cross when one looks at her reflection, it came to pass that these children were very shy of giving themselves, or other members of the family, the opportunity of laughing at them.

A pinch of baking soda added to the vinegar of a boiled salad dressing, will do away with the possibility of its curdling.

Dark prints should never be washed in water after white clothes have been washed, else the white lint will show on them. If the colors of cotton goods are in the least doubtful, soak them in a strong solution of salt and hot water until the water is cold, and to set the color of black calico put a lump of powdered alum into a strong, salt brine. Heat to boiling and pour over the calico and let it remain over night.

Unless you are certain that the black of hose is perfectly fast, it is a wise precaution to wash them thoroughly in salt water and rinse in clear water until no color comes off into the water.

In passing curtain rods through the casings in muslin curtains, the risk of tearing the cloth will be done away with if the end of the rod is covered with the finger of an old glove.

Popped corn, ground and served with cream, makes a delicious breakfast food, and an agreeable change from those in common use.

Little Beth had never before seen a skimmer. "My!" she exclaimed, "who ever saw such a moth-eaten dipper as that!"

Machine oil stains on white goods should first be met with ammonia and then washed with soap and water. To remove iron rust on clothing, tie a little cream of tartar in the spot and boil it for a few minutes in clear water; or make a paste of cream of tartar and water spread on the stained places and lay them in the bright sun.

The mysterious iron-rust stains that sometimes appear on clothes often are caused by the bluing used, Prussian blue being substituted for indigo. To test the bluing, dissolve some in clear water and drop into it a piece of washing soda. If the mixture turns a reddish hue, Prussian blue is used.

If linen is scorched in ironing, lay it where the bright sunlight will fall upon it and the scorch will usually disappear. If not, moisten the spots with lemon juice before laying the cloth in the sun. Still another method is to wet the cloth with strong soap-suds and expose it to the direct rays of the sun, or a steady heat from a fire.

A bad headache may often be cured by the application of a towel wrung out of hot water applied to the back of the neck, and another wrapped around the feet. Cover both with a dry towel and the heat and steam will effect a cure.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for more of the members to buy badges and then they would be more in evidence? They are pretty and cheap, only fifteen cents apiece.

"Boadicea" sends us some good thoughts for the New Year:

I have been thinking how grand we might make our lives if we would constantly live the mottoes of our little band. "Do all the good we can, to all the people we can, and in all the ways we can." Just stop for a moment and think what it means.

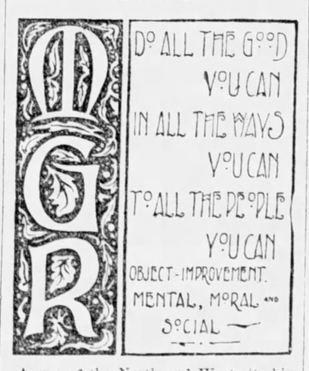
To accomplish this end we must first cultivate a character for ourselves that shall be made up from self-denial, unselfishness, thoughtfulness of the little acts of courtesy and kindness to those around us, cheerfulness, and the love that prefers our neighbor's happiness to our own. This accomplished, the rest will be easy, as our first thought will always be—what can we do to make some one happy?

If we cannot all "be heroes in the strife" and do great things, we can speak the kindly, encouraging word, send out the kind and helpful thought, and do the many, many good deeds that are waiting to be done everywhere. If we fail in these things that the world may be better for our having lived, we may know it is because our hearts are not right, for "out of the heart are the issues of life."
—"Boadicea."

I just came in for a moment to say that the skating is splendid and I wish you were all here to share it with me. While I am here, I will say that I should think it was time for "Brown Eyes" to tell us what was in that nest, and not keep us in suspense any longer. Where is "Mae?" I hope she has not left us for good, as we would like to hear often from her.—Katherine R., Penn.

The appearance of the first chapter of the serial has been necessarily delayed, although not from any fault of "Olive Branch," who sent her manuscript promptly on time. We hope to give it next week. Let all who are to write please confine their chapters to less than a thousand words—600 is preferable, if possible—as our space will not allow longer articles, and we do not wish to lose any of the story by having it "cut."

For the first time for several months Miss Prudence has to call attention to the incorrect spelling in which some of her correspondents indulge. There is no excuse for spelling the names of the M. G. R.'s incorrectly—as has been done in several letters. Look carefully and see how these—and other commonly used words are spelled in The Blade, and you will make no mistakes. Begin your New Year by an endeavor to do everything in the right way, and so shall you be a long step forward in the path of improvement when you bid good-bye to 1904.



As we of the North and West sit shivering with the cold, and looking out upon the snow covered streets, we may be pardoned a thrill of envy—or is it discontent?—as we read this letter from our "Florida Bach.":

Dear M. G. R.'s the migratory season is at hand and the wise old geese have already conveyed their "V" shaped flocks to the Southland. The writer of this probably lives nearer the equator than any other member of the M. G. R.; he therefore begs the privilege of inviting Miss Prudence and her song-birds of the M. G. R. to visit the Sunny South.

Come, pack your grips; "Oregon Bach," bring a loaf of bread; "Mylrea" some maple sugar; "Olive Branch" a turkey wish-bone and all bring your sunhats.

Get on board the "Dixie Flyer" and tell the conductor to let you off 240 miles from Jacksonville, then take a wagon transfer to this beautiful lake region in the pine woods.

Come and see our orange trees, now full of fruit, and, a few weeks later, full of blossoms. Come and listen to the mocking birds; come and join our "don't worry" club; come to the land of everyday sun, where we don't have to shovel snow, and the boys and girls go barefoot to school in January.—Florida Bach.

I come to wish Miss Prudence and the M. G. R.'s, a very Happy New Year, and I wish I could make it a personal visit to each one of you. I am deeply interested in some of those who write to the M. G. R., and a personal acquaintance with them would only deepen my interest. Why cannot we have some more pictures? I have all that have been published pasted in a scrap book and I seem to understand the letters better if I refer to the pictures of the writers when reading The Blade. I felt very much complimented at being chosen to write a chapter of the new story, though I fear I shall make a poor showing in such company as "Olive Branch," "Quien Saba," and the others who are to write.

Like "Quien Saba," I had a trip through Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania last summer, and though I saw a great many things, I doubt if I saw so much that was worth remembering as Quien Saba did. And of all the people I met, not one wore the M. G. R. badge.

I extend my sympathy to the dressmakers who write for the M. G. R., whether they live North or South; East or West. I know what it means to earn money by making fine things for others to wear, and how a dollar seems as large as a cart wheel by the time we have it earned.

I would suggest for subjects of discussion this winter these: Does true friendship ever exist between women? and something about the transmission of thought.

About the youth who thought he should have praise for not marrying and thus "making some woman miserable"—it seems to me that is a very low idea of marriage. Instead of thinking how he could make a woman happy, his highest idea seems to be to refrain from making her miserable. Well, that is one redeeming feature in his favor; if he isn't capable of doing more than make a woman miserable, it is a blessed thing he remains single. There is much more I would like to say to you, but neither my time nor your patience will allow.—"Golden Rod," Pa.

HIS COMPENSATION.

I'm "kep' in" when I'm "tardy,"
An' I'm "kep' in" when I'm late',
I'm "kep' in" for "position"—
That means not settin' straight.

I'm "kep' in" on my joggerfy,
My readin' an' my writin',
An' I'm "kep' in" some for laughin',
But I'm "kep' in" most for fightin'.

I'm "kep' in" when my marbles
Comes rattlin' from my pockets,
An' sometimes when my matches
Gets mixed up with my rockets.

I'm "kep' in" ef I whisper,
An' I'm "kep' in" ef I chaw
The piece of gum I've borried
An' am warming in my jaw!

The truth is, 'at I'm "kep' in"
Most everything I do',
But one jolly thing about it
Is, the teacher's "kep' in" too!
—Leslie's Monthly.

For Keeps.

Mamma—Don't be so selfish. Let your baby brother play with your marbles a little while.

Tommy—But he means to keep them always.

Mamma—Oh, I guess not.

Tommy—I guess yes, 'cause he's swallowed 'em!

Banner Puzzlers

FOR DECEMBER.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Lyons, France, January 20, 1775. He became devoted to mathematics at an early age, and also studied Latin and the sciences. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and for many years was inspector general of the Paris University, and professor of mathematical analysis in the Polytechnic School. He began to devote his attention to the phenomena of electro-magnetism in 1820, and published a number of works, among them "Classification of the Sciences." His name is used as a term in electricity. He died in Marseilles, France, June 10, 1836.

U NO HOO.

2—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many feet of lumber is contained in a post 7 ft. long, 6x6 ins. at one end and 4x2 ins. at the other? Answer to be given in both square and cubic feet.

GEORGE BARNETT.

3—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X O X X X X

1.—To forbid.
2.—Dyed; stained.
3.—Having ample space.
4.—A man's name.
5.—A vowel.
6.—Evening.
7.—In that place.
8.—Relating to the stars.
9.—High elevations.
Centrals give the name of a well-known President of the United States.

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—ANAGRAMS.

1.—O crust, chop his lumber.
2.—Be as cats in a boat.
3.—Quiet cars, Jace.
4.—Lend one cope.
5.—O. E. C. a bold vase.

The names of five discoverers are contained in the above anagrams.

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

How were the corners of the District of Columbia marked?

HAWKEYE.

A SKATING SONG.

Hurrah for the wind that is keen and chill,
As it skirts the meadows and sweeps the hill!
Hurrah for the pulses of swift delight
That tingle and beat in the Winter's night,
When over the crystal lake we glide,
Flying like birds o'er the frozen tide!

Hurrah for the lad with the sparkling eye,
For the joyous laugh and the courage high!
Hurrah for the health that is glad and strong,
So that life is gay as a merry song.
For the motion fearless, smooth and fleet,
When skates are wings to the flying feet!

Hurrah for the landscape broad and fair
Spread boldly out in the brilliant air!
Hurrah for the folds of the sheeted snow,
On the mountains high, in the valleys low!

Hurrah for the track where the skaters glide,
Fearless as over a highway tried!

Hurrah for the girls who skate so well—
Dorothy, Winifred, Kate and Nell!
Hurrah for the race we're bound to win,
And the curves and figures we mean to spin!
Hurrah for the joy that wings our feet,
When, like dancers gay, we pass and meet!

Who chooses may boast of the summer time,
Hurrah! we cry, for the frost and rime,
For the icicles pendent from roof and eaves,
For snow that covers the next year's sheaves.
Hurrah for the gleaming, glassy lake
Where the skaters bold their pleasures take!

—Margaret Sangster.

THE PARTNERSHIP DOG.

Rob and Harry found him when they were returning from a nutting expedition. He was lying in the middle of the road with a most dejected expression on his doggish countenance. One paw was lame. His coat was rough, and he was so thin that he would have been a suitable object for study in an anatomy class.

Rob brought water from the brook, in his tin pail, for the dog to drink, and Harry carried him to the shade of a wayside tree. They washed his foot and tied it up with pocket handkerchiefs, and fed him the remains of their lunches. When they started to go home he had improved so much that he arose and limped after them. Of course, they couldn't send him back, so they named him Rollo on the spot and walked slowly to let him keep up.

"I wonder if my mother will let me keep him," said Rob, doubtfully, when they were nearly home.

"Maybe my mother will let him stay with us," said Harry, also doubtfully.

Rob lived in a big house in Main street, and Harry lived in the L to Shiddy boy, around the corner of the alley. Rob went in to ask first, while Harry stayed with Rollo. He came out very sober.

"My mother says she can't possibly have another dog around. The house is full of pets now," he said.

Then Harry went to ask, but he, too, came back disappointed, saying: "My mother says we can't afford to feed a great big dog."

Then both boys sat silent, for how could they turn trustful Rollo away? At last Rob had a bright idea.

"I'll tell you what. I believe my mother would let him stay with you, if your mother would let him stay at your house. We could have him in partnership, you know."

Both boys raced off to ask, and both mothers laughed a little and agreed.

So Harry took Rollo home after Rob had given him a good supper. The dog slept on an old carpet in the kitchen, and in the next morning Harry took him up to Rob's house again. For several days they escorted him back and forth, and then he got the partnership idea in to his own wise head. How proud those boys were of their dog that solately marched to Rob's house three times a day, and then back to Harry's. He only lingered when at school, and he joins them when they are released, to play ball, or "hide and seek." But there is scarcely an end to the catalogue of his accomplishments and quaint brushings Harry gave him made merits. He stands as an example of his coat smooth and shining. In short, what may be done with a tramp dog by good treatment.

ROLLO, THE PARTNERSHIP DOG.

The Cozy Corner

WHERE IS THE LIMIT?

"Jess," in a recent number of The Blade, asks what is the limit of our patience in the case of family, or neighborly, troubles. This is a question that requires much thought and good judgment in answering. In almost any instance forbearance ceases to be a virtue if the fault can be cured by any radical measures; if there is no possibility of a cure, or reform, then there is no limit and love must "endure all things."

When patience gives place to severe measures, love is not to wane, but should be the motive of the severity and all things should be done in love and with the idea of helping the one in fault.

As there are seldom two cases of the kind referred to, that are alike, there can be no iron-clad rule made; circumstances must govern and each person must rely upon their own judgment, always remembering that it is better to err on the side of too much patience than not enough.

As "Jess" observes it often seems as if the quiet, patient bearing of annoyances seems merely an encouragement to the continuance of these pin-pricks that so annoy us. This is, of course, due to the lack of good sense in those persons who are not capable of distinguishing between one who can control their temper and those who have not sense to know when they are hurt; much ignorance should be put down, but we should even then remember that there is a difference between justice and resentment—the latter should have no place in our dealings with our neighbors at any time or under any circumstances. Reprove if necessary, but do it in all kindness and charity.—H. G. Miller, Tenn.

A NEW QUESTION.

I have been an interested reader of Miss Bouton's letters and also of the short, but interesting and instructive communications from other members of the Cozy Corner. I have noticed that many send questions to be answered in this department, and send one myself for your consideration.

It is this: Is it wise for persons to marry out of their own station in society, and are such marriages generally happy ones? Some persons say it is wrong altogether for a man or woman to marry either above or below their station; others claim that it may be, and often is, a means of elevating to a higher and better condition those who by various circumstances are placed in a lower plane of life than they are fitted to fill. What is the opinion of the Cozy Corner readers on this subject? Let us hear from all.—"Hymeneus."

SLAVES TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

I highly indorse what "A Single Woman" said to "E. E. W." It is a great trial to stand up for one's rights after being browbeaten all our lives, but it is worth the trial—"better late than never" being a good motto in this case.

I heard a man say once that there were people you can't get along with if you "don't just flare up and let them see you are not afraid of them," and I guess he was right. I have an acquaintance who was left an orphan when she was six years old. She had to take care of other folks' babies when she was nothing more than one herself. After a time she married and her husband and her children have kept up the bondage until she does not suppose she has a right in the world except to toil and wear herself out in their service. But she isn't to blame; she is the victim of circumstances, just as we all are at times.

Take me, for instance; I am the soul of patience, and used to be the soul of literal truth in all I said. When I began to dressmake I told my customers just what I thought about their clothes. I soon found it would not pay to be so truthful, and now, when some great unwieldly woman asks if a color, or dress, suited to some one forty years younger than she, is becoming, I say what she wishes and expects me to—viz: that it is a sweet color, and just the thing for her. Or, when some foolish, fault-finding girl will not be satisfied with the most perfect fit of her gown, I say: "My dear child, it fits you perfectly; you have such a beautiful figure that one cannot help fitting it (?); it just matches your form and complexion exactly, and what more can be said." Then I look admiringly at her, the frown vanishes from her face, and as she glances in the mirror she is convinced that "I am one who appreciates true beauty." She smiles on me while I do up the dress for her, and willingly pays the two dollars extra that I charge for the flattery.

Am I wrong? Possibly, but I know the gown is all right, and in making her think so, I am giving her pleasure as well as earning my own living. Circumstances make me seem a hypocrite, you see. I would not admit this to any one but the Cozy Corner friends, who, I am sure, will have sympathy for me, and for all other unfortunates who are the victims of circumstances.

I wrote to the C. C. some time ago, and as my subscription to The Blade ended about that time, I never knew whether any one replied or not; I wish I did know. There, you see, I like to be noticed, and, for that matter, who does not?—"Iowa."

NOT THE SAME WOMAN.

"Mr. J. H. S.," New York:—In the clipping you sent there are two women referred to. The great singer, whose picture you sent, is not the one who asked the information you so kindly proffered. By referring to the paper from which the clipping was taken, you will see that the letter in the first column is finished at the top of the second, and does not refer to the article concerning Madame Schumann-Heink.

Will some one tell Dora Robinson how to make popcorn balls so they will stick together. Dora cannot persuade them to do so.

TWIGS IN WATER.

If you like to watch the plants and flowers growing, now is the time to bring some twigs indoors and put them in a vase of water on the window sill or in some light, sunny place. Twigs from almost any hardy shrub or tree will grow in the house, and often blossom if you are one of those fortunate people who always have good luck with plants.

Country Life in America says choose anything you like, and if you do not know what it is, so much the better. There are three classes of twigs that are especially interesting; early flowering shrubs; the common shade trees, and above all the fruit trees which give the largest and showiest flowers. Winter buds are a fascinating study. The leaf-buds are generally rather long and pointed; fruit buds are short and fat. If you know what kind of twigs you have you might put a little tag at the base of each and record the date of bringing indoors and the date of bloom.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON RUSSIA.

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

Author of The Russian Advance.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in 1901, journeyed through Manchuria and the Far East, after having visited Russia and Siberia. As a result of his journey he has written a book entitled The Russian Advance. This volume embodies the result of his observations upon conditions in these countries, and the reasons for what now appears imminent, namely a conflict between Russia and Japan.

The Russian, writes Mr. Beveridge, has arrived on the Pacific. For decades, of course, the world has been dimly conscious of a gray-clad militant figure standing on the frozen shores of that ocean. But while gigantic in its proportions, its outlines were vague and indefinite. * * * But within the last five years the Russian's presence upon the Pacific has claimed the acute attention of every cabinet in Europe and of every thoughtful American citizen; for he is now manifest on the Asiatic shores in other guise than that of the uniformed bayonet-bearer of the Czar. He is there as the Russian soldier and officer, it is true, and in portentious numbers and power. He is there on the merchant vessels of one of the great ship lines of the world. More important still, he is there as the builder and operator of modern railways. Still more important, he is there as the actual administrator of dominions so vast that they may of themselves be called an empire.

This is the opening of a most interesting volume, in which the pleasures of the traveller are vividly described, and at the same time, the people, laws, conditions, and ambitions studied with the keen eye of a man who is taking an active part in the present and future of his own country. Mr. Beveridge seems to see in Russia and its advance a menace to the world, because of her intensity of belief that she is "heir of all the ages."

The volume is an important one in many respects, and is well worth a careful reading. It is published by Harper and Brothers.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge was born in 1862 on an Ohio farm. After the war he was educated in Illinois and later was graduated from the De Pauw University of Indiana. He has had a remarkable career, making his own way almost unaided to the high position he now occupies. He studied law in the office of Senator MacDonald and was later admitted to the bar. He is a strenuous worker and one of teh most conspicuous young men of the day.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Tripping through the silken grass,
O'er the pathedivided vale.
Mark the rose-complexioned lass,
With her well-poised milking pail."

PERRY CROSS.

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 31.

1.—Christopher Carson.
2.—56 5-7 rds. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double triangle: N, not, March, Tuesday, E, emu, wheat, foundry, Centrals—Norsemen.
4.—"This distance lends enchantment to the view,
And paints the mountain in its azure hue."
5.—A Lipogram is a species of verse characterized by the exclusion of a certain letter, either vowel or consonant. The earliest author of lipogrammatic verse was the Greek poet Lasus (born 538 B. C.), and it is recorded of another poet of the same period, one Tryphiodorus, that he wrote an Odyssey in 24 books, from each of which in succession he excluded one of the letters of the Greek alphabet. In modern times the Spanish writers have been most addicted to this laborious frivolity. Lopa de Vega has written five novels, from each of which one of the vowels is excluded.
6.—Edmund Waller wrote:
"The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So, calm are we, when passions are no more.
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things, too certain to be lost."

Chat.

The solution given by the sender of the problem answered today is:

The diagonal of a square mile is 62.6 rds.

Is 640 rds.—640 minus 452.6 equals 187.4 rds., one-half of which each one would travel, making the distance from the corner to the point where they would meet, ⅛ of 187.4 rds., or 56.7 rds.

Milton, W. P. E., Helen, Mrs. Jas. E. Willson, Pauline and Geo. W. Hastleton reported for duty at the "Cademy this morning.

Milton, you forgot to give the answer to your puzzle. Try it again.

W. P. E., thank you for the solution you so kindly sent me.

Helen, go to the head! Your lesson was perfect, plus!

Mrs. Jas. E. Willson, good girl! Come again.

Pauline, thank you very much for your good wishes for 1904.

Geo. W., there is much truth in what you say. I am sending you the author's "edition" of that puzzle.

W. C. Mollett takes the Bannership for December on new work, and W. P. E. wins it for solutions.

W. P. E. also takes the prize for most solutions sent in during the year, having held the Bannership for ten months out of the 12.

Hawkeye has held the Banner for six months out of the twelve, for new work, and wins that prize.

The votes on the Competition sets have not all been counted, so that prize-winner cannot be announced for a week or two.

OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR

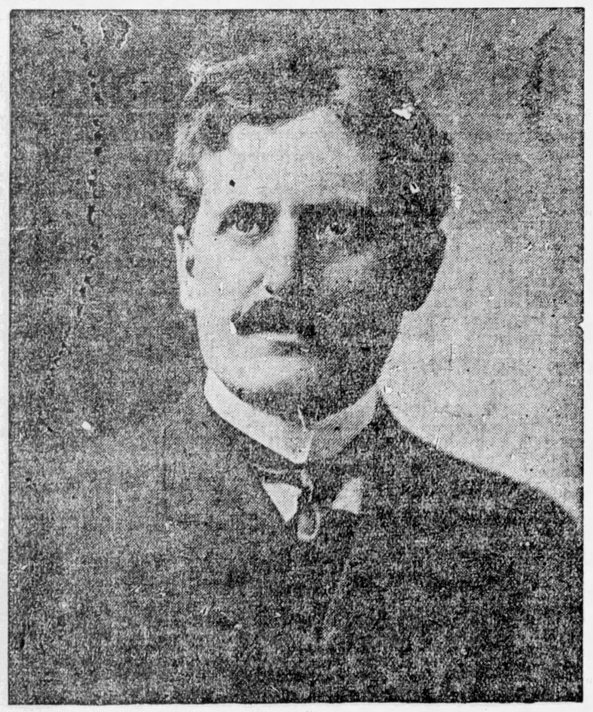
Col. Herrick Inaugurated Amid Elaborate Display.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—At 12 o'clock, noon, today, Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, became governor of the state of Ohio. The oath of office was administered to him in the rotunda of the capitol by Chief Justice Jacob F. Burket, of the supreme court of the state.

At the same time, Lieutenant Governor-elect Warren G. Harding, Treasurer of State William S. McKinnon, Attorney General Wade Ellis and Auditor of State William D. Guthert were inducted into office.

The inauguration of Governor Herrick, who was elected by one of the greatest Republican majorities ever rolled up in Ohio, was marked by the greatest civic function which ever occurred in the state. The ceremonies began this morning and the amenities of the occasion will be carried far into the night.

Columbus is in gala attire. For days, scores of men and teams have been cleaning the streets along the line of march of the inaugural parade. Skilled electricians and deft florists have been engaged in the capitol building. To-night the rotunda of the sombre old building



MYRON T. HERRICK.

will glow with multi-colored electric lights in clusters and designs. Rare exotics are banked to the best possible advantage, while patriotic colors are in evidence everywhere.

At 10:30 this morning, Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, of Cleveland, of which Governor Herrick's son Parmalee, is a member, redezvoused in front of the Board of Trade building, opposite the capitol, and escorted Governor Nash and the legislative joint committee on inaugural to the Broad street residence of Governor Herrick. The members of the joint committee were Senators Kinsman, Ricketts, Harding, Oscamp, Carter, Representatives Chisholm, Jones, of Delaware, Whitney, Crafts, Foster, Smith, of Hamilton, Farner, Russell, Wertz, and York.

The two governors exchanged a few words of greeting and entered the carriage, which was drawn by six horses to the state house. Governor Nash occupied the seat of honor, at the right, but in the parade, following the inauguration, this seat was accorded to Governor Herrick.

At the state house doors, military guards were stationed. To the official platform, a temporary affair erected for the occasion in the rotunda, there were admitted only the two governors, with their parties, the elective officers of the state and their wives.

Members of the governor's staff, in full uniform, were stationed near the platform, and every inch of unreserved space was crowded by the public.

The program at the capitol began just fifteen minutes before the noon hour. The Fourth Regiment band rendered an overture, after which Mr. Melvin Y. Bassell, secretary of the Columbus Board of Trade, made introductory remarks, commenting upon the responsibilities of the office of governor of Ohio, congratulating Governor Nash upon his successful administration, and extending good wishes and making prediction of another excellent administration of the affairs of state.

Governor Nash presented to Governor Herrick his commission. In so doing, Governor Nash said:

Colonel Herrick: As Governor of Ohio, I have but one official duty yet to perform, and that is to deliver to you your commission as governor for the ensuing two years. This I do with great pleasure, first, because I am executing the command of the people, so emphatically uttered at the late November election that all the world knows that they want you for their chief executive; and, second, because I personally know that you are worthy of the honor conferred, and will at all times care for the peace, happiness and prosperity of our state.

I wish for you a most successful administration.

Turning to Chief Justice Burket, Governor Nash said: "The governor-elect is ready to take the oath of office."

The oath was administered, after which Governor Herrick kissed a new Bible, which will be presented to his son Parmalee, who is a student at Harvard.

The inaugural parade, in command of former Adjutant General H. A. Axline, moved at 1 o'clock and it is estimated that there were 10,000 men in line.

Although the military and civic organizations presented an imposing sight, the most interesting feature of the parade was the pageantry division, with Roman warriors, Thirteenth century crusaders, Indians in full war paint, cavaliers, rough riders, Continental, Mexican and Grecian soldiers, and old settlers in coonskins mounted on horses. The several hundred horses required for the pageantry division were from Sells' circus, which winters near Columbus, and the Hartman stock farm.

In the division which included the uniformed political organizations, the Toledo Railsplitters were conspicuous both on account of their almost perfect lines, and their handsome uniforms.

Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the parade. Streets along the line of march were almost blockaded while every point of vantage was occupied.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—Official announcement is made of Governor Herrick's staff as follows: Secretary to the governor, Judge Tod B. Galloway, of Columbus; executive clerk, Judge Charles C. Lemmert, of Hardin county; correspondence clerk, Randolph Walton, of Franklin county; commission clerk, James W. Newkirk, of Wayne county; messenger, Sidney Thompson, of Cuyahoga county.

ASA S. BUSHNELL.

Former Governor of Ohio in Critical Condition.

Columbus, Jan. 12.—Following a serious stroke of paralysis suffered by former Governor Asa S. Bushnell at the Union station here last night, the patient has suffered a second stroke today, and his condition is extremely critical.

Late this afternoon it was said that his condition was still alarming. After the second stroke, which occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Bushnell rallied slightly, but was unable to speak or move. He was able, however, to recognize his family this afternoon.

Dr. Dimond, of Springfield, Mr. Bushnell's son-in-law, arrived this morning. The patient is unconscious most of the time, and Dr. Dimond still talks hopefully.

Dr. Loving is now of the opinion that the last stroke was a prolonged convulsion, which may be followed by others until possibly the end comes.

Mr. Bushnell, who had been a prominent figure during the ceremonies of the inauguration of Governor Herrick yesterday, was nearing the station on his way to his home in Springfield, when the first attack came. He was hurriedly removed to the Grant hospital.

Dr. Loving, the ex-governor's regular physician, who attended him at the hospital, said:

"The patient's condition is extremely critical, and I cannot hold out much hope of his recovery, although while there is life there is always hope. However, the advanced age of the ex-governor is much against him. There will probably be little change in his condition. He is at present in a semi-conscious condition."

Governor Bushnell had been in attendance at the inauguration, and all through the day had taken an active part in the ceremonies. During the parade he occupied a place on the reviewing stand, and remarked to Col. J. Lynn Rodgers that he felt extremely well.

Just after the parade he took a carriage for the depot, and on its arrival there the calman found him unconscious.

Mr. Grant, of Springfield, had the unfortunate man placed in a carriage and driven at once to the residence of Dr. Rutter. Dr. Rutter ordered him taken to the Grant hospital, and then Dr. Loving was called. He quickly made an examination and, being familiar with the patient's condition, he was able at once to recognize the symptoms, and pronounced the patient's condition to be critical. His right side is affected.

There are at the hospital Colonel J. L. Rodgers, Mr. J. F. McGrew, the governor's son-in-law, and other friends. Mrs. Bushnell and her son, John L., with her daughter, Mrs. J. Frank McGrew, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock last night and went at once to the hospital.

The sudden striking down of one of the most prominent figures at the inauguration cast a gloom on the receptions at the state house last night, and everywhere anxious inquiries were made as to the distinguished patient's condition, particularly by Governor Herrick, Senator Hanna and ex-Governor Nash, who are close friends of the stricken man.

DRIGGS IS FINED $10,000

Former Congressman Also to Serve One Day in Jail.

New York, Jan. 12.—Ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, was today sentenced to imprisonment for one day in Raymond street jail, and to a fine of $10,000. Driggs was convicted of accepting money, while a congressman-elect for securing a government contract for the purchase of automatic cashiers from the Brandt-Dent company, for the postoffice department. There will be no appeal.

Driggs' fine was paid immediately after sentence was pronounced, Mr. Driggs and his attorney saying that they endorsed the statement of the court that an honorable man would have no desire to retain moneys secured under such circumstances. Driggs was not taken to the jail directly. He does not lose his citizenship by the conviction, but cannot hold office again in the federal government. Driggs was convicted of having, after being elected, but before taking his seat in congress, secured for the Brandt-Dent company a contract whereby that concern sold to the postoffice department 250 of its automatic cashiers. The company received $150 for each machine, and Driggs' share was $50 for every machine or $12,500 in all.

NO TICKET SCALPING.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The house of delegates last night unanimously passed a measure prohibiting ticket scalping. The bill provides that a broker or ticket dealer shall not buy, sell or deal in any railroad, railway or steamboat mileage, excursion, commutation or other non-transferable tickets, and the penalty for conviction of violation of the ordinance shall be a fine of from $250 to $500. The bill passed the council some time ago and now goes to the mayor for signature to become a city ordinance. The bill is designed to protect the railroads during the World's Fair.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RUSSIA'S CLEVER MOVE

Declares She Will Respect All Treaty Rights in Manchuria.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The Russian government has informed the powers that it will fully respect the rights any nation has in Manchuria under treaty with China. This declaration is made without reservation.

Russia gives formal expression to this policy now in consequence of the controversy with Japan, one of whose persistent contentions has been for a definition of Russia's policy in Manchuria and an acknowledgment of Japan's trade privileges. Russia's reply has been, in substance, as follows:

"We cannot discuss Manchuria with you any more than we could Australia or the Philippines. Manchuria belongs neither to us nor to you. It does not lie within the jurisdiction of either of us to dispose of the future of Manchuria."

Russia, however, is willing to observe the treaty rights of all the powers in Manchuria and now engages to do so.

Russia, it is added, thus removes from the negotiations one of the points upon which Japan counted for the moral support of other powers and wherein she especially had the sympathy of the United States and Great Britain.

The terms of Russia's last note to Japan are not known officially here, but it is understood to have produced a quieting effect on the Japanese statesmen. Japan's reply, it is asserted, will be in a similar tone.

Japan has informed Germany that no troops have been landed in Corea and Japan has no intention at present of so doing.

The statement published in London on high authority that Germany and the triple alliance will remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and Japan, is cofirmed here.

Seoul, Corea, Jan. 11.—The Japanese minister has made reiterated demands, hitherto without result, on the emperor of Corea, that he recognize a Japanese protectorate of Corea, the Corean government holding itself to the Russo-Japanese agreement concerning Corea.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—It is semi-officially announced, in reference to the reports that Russia is competing with Japan for the purchase of war and other ships, that the marine minister has no intention of buying any foreign ships and has not entered into negotiations with anybody with that object in view.

Patriotic newspapers have been trying to bring the public to a realization of importance of the issues involved in the Russo-Japanese dispute, but, hitherto, wholly unsuccessfully. The press is forced to admit that the general public not only does not interest itself the slightest in Manchuria, but that it positively detests the entire undertaking and ardently desires the railroad to be disposed of, if possible.

M. Souverin, publisher of the Novo Vremya, who formerly advocated a return to the neglected tasks in the near and middle east, undertakes, in a signed article to prove that the distance of Manchuria does not argue against the possibility of holding and developing it, instancing the distant possessions of other powers.

Another method of arousing public sentiment has been employed by the newspapers, notably in the far east. They have begun calling the Japanese the "Jews of the Orient." However, the whole press in chorus at Vladivostok and in Manchuria, is daily emphasizing the existence of the "yellow danger," but this seems designed to cause Europe to pause and reflect, rather than inflame the racial feelings of the Russians.

It is pointed out here that the stability of Russian state loans throughout the crisis cannot be accepted as a trustworthy index of the feeling of the business world, since it is well-known that the government regularly operates on the bourse to prevent fluctuations of its loans. The bourse, otherwise, has been weak. Many stock have fallen considerably.

London, Jan. 11.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian government has sent to the Chinese government a threat that Russia would immediately occupy Pekin should China join forces with Japan. As a result the grand council has advised the throne to adopt a policy of neutrality.

Tokio, Jan. 11.—China's decision to observe strict neutrality in the event of war between Russia and Japan was taken partly on the advice of Japan. The latter pointed out that the war could thus be localized, the disturbance of trade minimized and that the danger of internal disorders in China, as well as needless complications of China's finances, would be avoided.

London, Jan. 11.—The Japanese government is alarmed at the report that the Russian Black Sea fleet intends to pass through the Dardanelles. At the request of the Tokio authorities Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, has made inquiries on the subject here, but the British foreign office has not heard that Russia has asked Turkey's permission and is not inclined to think Russia will raise such a question in Europe at the present time, not only in view of the far eastern crisis but because of the unsettled state of the Balkans.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The state department has been informed that Japan has requisitioned 30 merchant vesels for transports. Advices received here show that the Rusians are increasing their guard at Seoul daily, and that the French have made arrangements to establish a guard there.

Tokio, Jan. 11.—The note delivered by Foreign Minister Komura on Saturday to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, was merely preliminary to Japan's formal response, which has not yet been delivered.

The questions at issue were discussed at today's conference of the cabinet and elder statesmen and a final decision is expected tomorrow. When this has been reached the confreres will report before the throne and submit the answer agreed upon. After this has been done the final proposals of Japan will be handed to Baron De Rosen.

Cures Goitre

A well-known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures Goitre, or Thick Neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that goitre can be cured. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 390 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; tell him your age, the size and location of your goitre and how long you have had it, and he will be glad to send you free, a large trial package of his home cure, postpaid.

URGING CHINA TO SIGN

Conger Would Have It Telegraphed to United States

Pekin, Jan. 12.—The United States and Japan are strenuously endeavoring to establish their rights in Manchuria under the new commercial treaties before war breaks out. The ratifications of the American treaty were to have been exchanged at Washington, but with the view of obviating the delay involved in mailing the Chinese copy to Washington, Minister Conger is urging the government to send a telegraphic copy and to authorize the Chinese minister at Washington to make the exchange therewith. It is believed there are precedents for such proceeding. Until the ratifications are exchanged it is impossible for the United States to claim the right of sending consuls to Nukden and Antung. The ratifications of the treaty between Japan and China were exchanged at the foreign office here yesterday. A special agent brought the Japanese copy from Tokio. The Chinese officials asked for the delay of a day, to arrange some details, but the Japanese minister refused to agree to the delay. This is considered significant.

According to the latest reports received here, Russia proposes to concede to Japan no higher status in Manchuria than is involved in the formal confirmation of her treaty rights, thus confirming similar reports from various sources, published in Europe and the United States.

Why Japan Urges China's Neutrality

London, Jan. 12.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, said today that he had communicated to the British foreign office the action of Japan in urging Chinese neutrality. The minister added that the words "promptly resort to arms" used in the London Times' dispatch from Pekin today, appears to be a mistake, which he attributes to mistranslation by the Chinese officials.

"What we have done," said the minister, "is to urge neutrality upon China in the event of war, so as to minimize the disturbance of trade, avoid internal disorders in China, guard foreigners resident in the interior, and avoid unnecessary complications of China's finances, and for the purpose of limiting, so far as possible, the theatre of war, should war result.

"I have not yet received any intimation as to what action my government intends to take or what is the result so far of the deliberations of the elder statesmen." Baron Hayashi's view of the Russian circular referring to treaty rights in Manchuria is that it is contradictory.

"No treaty rights," the minister says, "can be of any real good, unless Russia recognizes China's sovereignty in Manchuria. By this last declaration Russia appears to do this, but at the same time she persistently refuses Japan's demand for a formal recognition thereof. That is the point on which such a grave issue hangs."

British Ships Protecting Japanese.

Rome, Jan. 12.—According to news received here, the Japanese cruisers Kasaga and Niasin, bought at Genoa from Argentina, have gone in the direction of Gibralter, followed closely by British ships.

Russians Assume Ownership.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The opening of Mukden, Antung or Tatung-Kou to foreign trade, in accordance with the American and Japanese commercial treaties with China, without the consent of Russia, is denounced editorially by the Sviet as being an open provocation to Russia.

Russia Gives an Assurance.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The following announcement has been posted at the state department:

"The Russian ambassador called yesterday upon the secretary of state, and conveyed to him the assurances of his government that the Russian authorities would place no obstacles in the way of the full enjoyment by the powers having treaties with China, of all the rights and privileges guaranteed by such treaties in Manchuria."

Fear Japanese Attacks.

Port Arthur, Jan. 12.—It is reported here that owing to threatening news received from Corea, the commander of the Seventh Russian brigade, has gone to the Yalu river to select temporary camps and effect a concentration of troops.

Owing to the apprehension of a daring dash on the part of the Japanese at Port Arthur the authorities here have taken extraordinary precautions in and about the town and along the whole line of the Manchurian railroad.

Rumors were circulated some time ago that the Japanese intend to take advantage of the festivities incident to the Russian Christmas and surprise the warships here. Consequently, a vigilant watch was kept night and day.

The whole Russian fleet is now in fighting trim.

Final Step in Negotiations.

Tokio, Jan. 12.—The final conference between the throne to decide upon the response to Russia began at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was attended by all the members of the cabinet, five older statesmen, Admirals Ito and Jjuin and General Kodama.

Previous to the conference Admiral Yamamoto, representing Premier Kasura, who is indisposed, had a private audience with the emperor. Foreign Minister Komura and Maruis Ito also conferred privately.

The formal conference before the throne was of long duration and its result is unknown. It is said, however, that the response which was drafted yesterday, was approved, and that it will soon be delivered to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister.

This answer of Japan is regarded as the final step in the negotiations. Public interest in the outcome is at fever heat and developments are anxiously awaited.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON DEAD

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 11.—Funeral exercises which will be participated in by distinguished men of the south will be held over the body of John B. Gordon, the commander of the Confederate Veterans, who died Saturday, on next Thursday, in the state house.

Under the escort of Florida troops and in the private car of Henry M. Flagler, Gen. Gordon's body will leave Miami Tuesday morning. At the state line an escort from the Georgia militia will meet the party.

A proclamation was issued today by Gov. Terrell, ordering that the day of the funeral be observed throughout the state. The flag over the state house was placed at half mast today and flags on many other buildings were lowered.

RESCUED FROM A WRECK.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 6.—The experiences of Captain J. B. Seabean of the British schooner Ayr and his crew of four, who were brought here today by the fishing schooner Jennie B. Hodgdon, after having been rescued from their wrecked vessel off Cape Cod, were pronounced by fishermen of this port to be among the worst ever heard at Gloucester. Captain Hodgdon, of the fishing schooner, when about ten miles off Cape Cod yesterday forenoon, sighted a rolling hull, and what he took to be a signal of distress flapping from the stump of the mast and in spite of tremendous seas and frightful cold, Capt. Hodgdon chopped one of his dories out of the ice and with two of his crew went to the wreck and found five men on board practically frozen to the deck and almost at the point of death. With great difficulty the helpless seamen were placed in the dory and taken to the fishing schooner where they were partially revived. They had been for 30 hours without food or water with the thermometer far below zero and continually washed by tremendous seas. None or the men could be moved from the Hodgdon today and medical attention was given them on board

CHARLES FOSTER DEAD

Former Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Treasury.

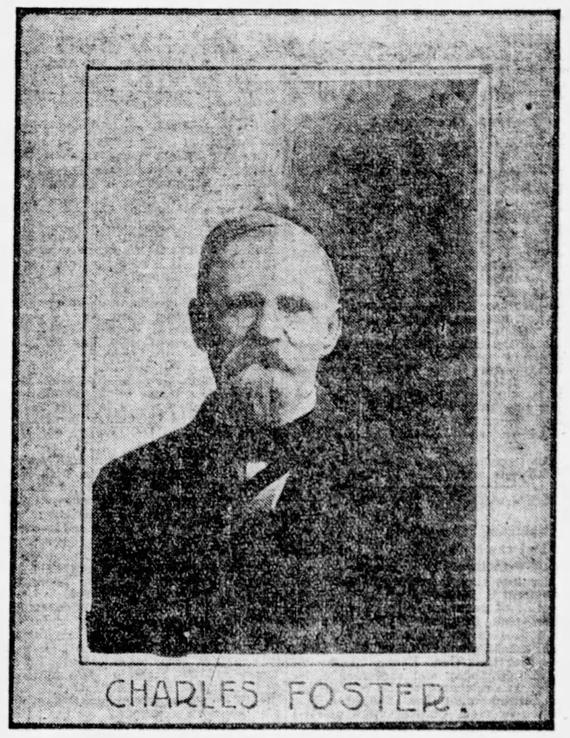
Springfield, O., Jan. 9.—Ex-Governor Charles Foster died at noon today at the home of Gen. J. Warren Keifer. Mr. Foster came to Springfield yesterday to spend Sunday with his old friend, Gen. Keifer, expecting Monday morning to journey to Columbus to attend the inauguration of Governor Herrick.

He seemed to be in excellent spirits throughout the evening, but shortly before midnight, while sitting in the library talking with his host, he was stricken with paralysis and fell forward from his chair.

The best medical assistance in the city was summoned but Mr. Foster was unconscious and so remained until his death today. In fact it was apparent from the time of the affliction that there was no hope of his recovery.

Dr. Park Myers, of Toledo, son-in-law of Mr. Foster, was wired and arrived here near noon today. The entire city is shocked and Gen. Keifer is almost prostrated. Mr. Foster was 76 years old.

Charles Foster was probably one of the best known public men Ohio has ever



CHARLES FOSTER.

produced. There is not a part of the nation in which his name is not known. From 1870 he held either state or government positions of trust almost continuously, and in that way became identified with so many measures of national importance as to be a figure in the public eye for many years

During late years he has been in semi-retirement, but his opinion on public questions have always been well received and in late campaigns his ability as a speaker has caused him to appear frequently on the stump. His faculty for forecasting election results accurately is recognized everywhere to such an extent that the campaign managers have come to the belief that their estimates on state or national elections are wrong somewhere unless they are like those of his. Years ago he was dubbed "Old Figgers No. 2," or "Old Figgers, jr." Congressman Grosvenor having preempted the original title of "Old Figgers."

Governor Foster's parents came to Ohio from Massachusetts in the early days of the state, and on April 12, 1828, he was born near the present site of Fostoria in Seneca county. Fostoria a few years later consisted of three small villages, one in Seneca, one in Wood and the third in Hancock county. Governor Foster's father saw the possibilities of the place and established a general store. The three towns grew together and were finally consolidated under the name of Fostoria. The future governor was educated in the public schools, and also received some training from tutors. At the age of 18 he became a partner in his father's business and at 19 assumed entire charge of it. So new was the country at that time that money was scarce and exchanges of farm products for the stocks kept in stores constituted the trade of the period in the smaller districts. On that account the grain and stock were gathered together and transported by means of wagon trains to the larger centres. Perrysburg was the objective point for Northwestern Ohio, and it was there the Foster wagon trains came and where most of the trading for the Foster store was done.

In 1870 he became prominent in state politics, when he was nominated for congress in his district, which was normally Democratic by several thousand. After a heated campaign he was elected, although the general ticket lost the district. He was re-elected until 1878, when he was nominated for governor. In congress he was placed on the ways and means committee and there distinguished himself to such an extent that he was early recognized as one of the Republican leaders. One of his most important duties while a member of congress, was to serve as a member of the committee for the examination of Louisiana affairs. In his report he severely criticized both parties for their conduct of affairs in the state.

He was elected governor of Ohio and served from 1880 until 1884. During his administration the temperance question came to the front as a leading issue. He advanced the project to levy a high license on the saloons. There were constitutional objections to this, however, and in one of his messages to the legislature he advocated the submission to the people of amendmnts giving them the right to vote on whether they wanted prohibition, high license or local option. The ideas were incorporated in the Pond bill to the extent of the imposition of a heavy tax on liquor dealers, but the law was not upheld in the courts. A similar measure was, later in his term, passed and declared valid. The amendments he had advocated, however, were defeated. The campaign was one of the most exciting in the history of the state, women taking a large part in it.

During Governor Foster's term the state hospital matters were also taken up extensively, he having interested himself in them, and the groundwork for the present system of state institutions was laid out. So well versed did he become in hospital affairs then, that he has since 1887 been regarded as the best man for the head of the board of trustees of the Toledo State Hospital for the Insane, and in 1895 was elected president of the Association of Trustees and Officers of Hospitals for the Insane, a position he has held ever since.

When the Harrison administration came in, he was prominently mentioned for appointment as secretary of the treasury. The place went, however, to William Windom. Governor Foster was then appointed as a member of the commission to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux. It was while serving as a member of this commission that he was called by the Sioux "Little Man Proud of His Tail." Several of the chiefs had taken a liking to the governor, and one of them presented him an Indian head dress. He was asked to don it, and on doing so it was found to be so large that it dragged on the ground. He was pleased with the present, and thanked the chief so heartily that he was promptly, following the Indian custom of naming people for characteristics or incidents, named "Little Man Proud of His Tail."

In 1891 Secretary Windom died, and Governor Foster was promptly appointed to succeed him in charge of the United States treasury department. One of the incidents of the administration was the issue of bonds at the close of the Harrison administration, which proved a minor issue in the campaign of 1896.

In 1893, when the national panic swept over the country, Governor Foster was one of the first victims. Corporations in which he was heavily interested began calling for funds and early in the year an assignment was forced. Since that time he has taken little part in public affairs except in connection with the administration of the Toledo hospital for the insane. He has continued to live at Fostoria and, although interested in several interprises, principally Colorado mining and rubber plantations in Mexico, has not taken an active part in the business warld.

He was an enthusiastic fisherman and during the season spent a great deal of time at Middle Bass, in company with former President Cleveland. He was also accompanied at times by Admiral Robley D. Evans.

His last public appearance in Toledo was on the occasion of the unveiling of the McKinley statue when he occupied a prominent place on the reviewing stand.

Governor Foster leaves a widow, who was, before her marriage, Miss Anne Olmstead, and two daughters, Mrs. Park L. Myers, of Toledo, and Miss Anna Foster, of Fostoria. His mother died at her home at Fostoria early in the spring of last year at the age of 99 years.

ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

Collision With Cattle Train Results in 20 Deaths.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 6.—The Rock Island's California and Mexico express, which left Chicago on Monday night at 11:30 for the west, collided head on early today at Willard, Kansas, 14 miles west of Topeka, with a cattle train. Twenty persons were killed and every person on the train was injured.

H. G. Parsons, a reporter of the Topeka State Journal, who was on the wrecked Rock Island train, arrived in Topeka at 8 o'clock this morning, after driving overland from the scene of the collision. Parsons escaped with slight injuries while two persons on the seat in front of him were killed. Parsons tells the following story of the wreck:

"The wreck occurred at 1:35 o'clock this morning two miles west of Willard, Kansas. At least twenty persons were instantly killed, while several others were fatally, and a large number slightly injured. Two cars filled with passengers were demolished, both locomotives were destroyed and four carloads of stock torn to pieces and dozens of dead animals strewn over the right of way.

"Both trains were running at a speed of from 15 to 25 miles an hour and when the engines met they were welded together by the terrific impact. The engineer and fireman on the freight escaped without injury by jumping. The fireman on the passenger train was seriously injured but the engineer escaped.

"It was in the third car of the passenger train, the first coach having been preceded by a smoker and baggage car, that the greatest loss of life occurred. The smoker which was occupied by only two or three men, was overturned and pushed through the car behind it, which was crowded with passengers, some standing in the aisles. The first warning given the passengers in this car was when the sudden jolting of the air brakes shut off the lights, leaving all in darkness. A moment later a mass of splintered wood and iron was crowded down upon them.

"No one was thrown out of his seat by the blow. Most of those in the forward end of the car were killed instantly. Thirty in the rear end of the coach, however, succeeded in escaping from that end of the car which was still unobstructed. No one in the front half of the car escaped. They were crushed down between the seats by the smoker. When rescue was finally possible only three living persons were taken out by the rescuers, who were compelled to chop holes in the side and through the floor and top of the coach to reach them.

"Some of the bodies found in the wreckage were so badly crushed as to be unrecognizable. Through a hole chopped in one side of the car, the body of a gray haired, heavy set man and a woman with long yellow hair were visible. Fires were built along the track at short intervals, and by the light of these the rescuers, in their eagerness to remove the victims, chopped openings in the wrecked coach until exhausted, then handed their axes to others."

The wreck, according to the passenger conductor, was caused by the freight crew running off schedule. The passenger train had the right of way, he declares, and the freight train should have waited for it to pass at Maple Hill, six miles west of the scene of the collision. The wreck occurred at a curve.

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James Casey, 504 Adams St., Toledo, O.

THE WEEK IN CONRESS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The senate reconvened today after the holiday recess and devoted the session to Panama. President Roosevelt's special message on Panaman affairs was read. Mr. McComas defended the president. Mr. Stewart criticised the Bogota government and Mr. Morgan arraigned the administration for its attitude in isthmian affairs. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the newly elected chaplain, clad in flowing black silk clerical robes, offered a stirring invocation. His prayer was a plea for the wisdom of heaven in the affairs of the government. He referred briefly to the Chicago disaster and asked a blessing on the stricken city. Touchingly also, he alluded to the death of the wife of Senator Hoar. Following the Panama debate, the Senate went into executive session.

The chaplain of the house, in opening the session of that body today, prayed that war between Russia and Japan might be averted. The resignation of Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) was announced. A privileged resolution offered by Mr. Hay (Dem.) recited that certain statements contained in the Bristow postoffice report reflected upon the membership of the House. It provided for an investigation by a committee, to be appointed by the speaker. A vote on ordering the previous question resulted in a tie, the minority supporting Mr. Hay. The vote developed no quorum and the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mr. Lodge practically monopolized the Senate session today in a speech advocating the Panama treaty. He criticised the administration of ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution requiring the commissioners of the District of Columbia to report upon the condition of theatres in Washington, which was agreed to. Mr. Gorman introduced a resolution asking the President to supply the Senate information as to the various instances of intervention on the part of the United States in the Isthmus of Panama. He asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Allison objected and consideration was postponed. Then at 2:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and the nomination of General Wood came up in the regular order, but was passed on the suggestion of the absence of several of the senators interested.

The privileged resolution proposed by Mr. Hay (Va.), providing for an investigation of certain statements in the Bristow postoffice report reflecting on the membership of the House was referred today to the committee on postoffice and post roads. The president's message relative to Panama and the canal was read, receiving applause on the Republican side. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania introduced a bill providing for the striking of a medal in memory of Benjamin Franklin to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth, Jan. 17, 1906. Representative Dixon of Montana introduced a resolution providing for a wire fence along the Canadian boundary between Lake of the Woods and Point Roberts. The object of the fence is to keep out Chinese immigrants, and it is to be so equipped as to give signals when any one climbs over it.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department constituted the only theme in the Senate today. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge and afterward by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the postoffice department to the committee on postoffices and post roads. The Democratic senators resisted the motion and contended that the country would not be satisfied with an investigation of a department made by the department itself. Further consideration of the subject was deferred until Friday.

The only measure considered in the House today was a bill introduced by the delegate from Hawaii to ratify an act of the Hawaiian legislature authorizing the manufacture and distribution of electric light and power on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. Owing to objections the bill was recommitted to the committee on territories. Representative Lovering of Massachusetts, introduced two bills for the revision of the drawback provisions of the Dingley law. One bill is designed to encourage the export trade in drugs and chemicals by remitting the internal revenue tax in the shape of a drawback on domestic alcohol used in manufactured articles for export. The second bill relates to drawbacks on imported raw material on which duties are paid, when such raw material is manufactured into finished products in the United States and exported. In such cases the drawback is to equal the amount of the duty on the raw material. Drawbacks also are to be allowed on articles to be used or consumed aboard ship. Representative Tawney of Minnesota introduced a resolution requesting the postmaster general to furnish the house of representatives detailed information regarding all postal cars rented by the government from the various railroads of the country.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Mr. Morgan occupied the time of the Senate today in a reply to the speech of Mr. Lodge last Tuesday. Mr. Morgan again criticised the President and the attitude of this government in connection with the Panama Republic.

The House was in session twelve minutes today. Mr. Hemenway, chairman of the committee on appropriations, obtained unanimous consent that one hour be devoted at the opening of tomorrow's session to the consideration of a bill amending the act appropriating $500,000 for the eradication of foot and mouth disease among cattle so as to make $250,000 of that amount available to meet the emergency caused by the Mexican boll weevil. The bill was favorably reported. Representative Lacey of Iowa introduced a bill to restore to the naval academy the three midshipmen recently dismissed for hazing. The expelled cadets are from Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Alleged postoffice frauds were under discussion in the Senate today, the subject being opened by Mr. Mallory (Fla.), who insisted there should be an investigation by the Senate. Mr. Platt (Conn.) denied that the Republicans were trying to cover up any wrongdoing. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Dolliver, Bailey and Quarles on the Republican side, and Messrs. Carmack, Tillman and Teller on the Democratic side. The Republican contention was that there had been a thorough investigation by the postoffice department, and that a Senate investigation was now being pressed by the Democrats for partisan purposes. The Democrats insisted that they wanted the facts, and charged that the Republicans were trying to smother them. Perry S. Heath was assailed bitterly, and former Postmaster General Smith was criticised by Democratic senators. Mr. Scott (Va.) offered a joint resolution providing for an investigation of the Darien canal route, which was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. A House bill permitting the issuance of bonds for the construction of a wagon road to the Grand canon dam on Salt River in Arizona was passed.

The House today made $250,000 available to be used to meet the emergency caused by the ravages of the cotton boll weevil and other insects and diseases affecting cotton. The sum is to be diverted from the $500,000 appropriated last year to eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. Pension bills to the number of 118 were passed. Representative Tirrell of Pennsylvania introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter, to be admitted at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces. He also introduced a bill authorizing the postmaster general to accept all regularly issued publications at a bulk rate of 6 cents a pound, when not less than 500 pounds and presented at one time, and that the publication shall have at least four issues a year, and each copy shall weigh at least one and one-half ounces. He also introduced a bill providing that at least 2,000 identical pieces of third and fourth class matter may be accepted for transmission through the mails without postage stamps affixed provided the postage shall be paid in full thereon. Representative Williams of Mississippi introduced a bill providing that no duty shall be levied or collected upon coal imported into the United States from foreign countries; also a bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to make full rebate of duties paid on all coal imported into the United States for the period of one year. Representative Knapp of New York introduced a bill authorizing the purchase by the government of a set of the best public school textbooks, that the privilege of free publication of such books may be had. Representative Cushman of Washington introduced a concurrent resolution providing that photographs of each member of the Senate and House of the Fifty-eighth Congress be published in all congressional directories hereafter issued during the Fifty-eighth congress. Representative Boutelle of Illinois introduced a bill reducing the tax on distilled spirits and removing the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Representative Slayden of Texas introduced a resolution requesting the President to tender the good offices of the United States to Russia and Japan.

Washington, Jan. 11.—After a short time devoted to routine business the senate, at 12:46 p. m., went into executive session. In the morning hour Mr. Stewart introduced a resolution directing the committee on appropriations to conduct an investigation of the various government departments to determine how many additional clerks would be required to avoid the necessity of the department increasing the hours of labor from 7 to 8. Mr. Wood, of Indiana, representing Walter W. Foster, of Chicago, assistant treasurer of the Republican national committee, introduced a bill to create a national arbitration tribunal. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. Mr. Dolliver, on behalf of the committee on education and labor with a request for early consideration, Senator Morgan introduced a concurrent resolution calling upon the President to proceed, under the terms of the Spooner act, to construct a sea-level canal on the Costa Rica and Nicaragua route. The resolution went over under the rule. Senator Hexburn introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to report to the senate pending on any application to enter or patent even numbered sections of public lands in lieu of odd numbered sections owned by any railroad within the limits of forest reserves created by executive order. Senator Quay introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Major General John R. Brooke a lieutenant general on the retired list. The senate was officially notified of the death of Representative Skiles of Ohio, whereupon a committee, consisting of Senators Foraker, Hanna, Fairbanks, McCreary and Cullom was appointed to attend the funeral.

In the house today a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Francis river at Marked Tree, Ark., was passed. Mr. Jenkins called up the resolution requesting the attorney general to furnish information as to what money had been expended under the act providing for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, which was adopted. A senate bill extending the time for completing a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Gray's Point, Mo., was passed. Representative Foss, of Illinois, introduced by Volney W. Foster bill for a national arbitration tribunal. The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government was completed by the house committee on appropriations and reported to the house. The bill carries a total of $28,258,855, which is an increase of $94,080 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year. Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill extending the law regulating interstate transportation of obscene literature to include such literature when imported into the country from abroad. The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postoffice investigation was transmitted by Postmaster General Payne and ordered printed. The speaker named the following committee to attend the funeral of the late Representative Skiles: Messrs. Klye, Padger, Southard, Hildebrandt, Dick, Snook, Morgan, Bidlack, Warnock (Ohio), Currier (N. H.), Legare (S. C.), Woodyard (Va.), Robb (Md.), Davidson (Wis.) and Webb (N. C.). Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Skiles were adopted and as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

Explosion on Cruiser.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—Forty-three persons were either killed or wounded by the explosion of the boilers on the British cruiser Wallaroo.

The Wallaroo, which was proceeding to Hobart, signalled Montague Island, 230 miles south of Sydney, reporting the disaster, but giving no details. The Wallaroo is returning, and is expected here tomorrow.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Youthful Power and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It

REYES ANSWERED

Panama Matter Is Held to Be a Closed Incident.

Washington, Jan. 7.—General Reyes, the Colombian special envoy, has received the answer of the Washington government to his note charging the United States with open violation of the treaty of 1846.

The answer, which was prepared by Secretary Hay, though couched in the most diplomatic terms and expressing the wish of this government to deal justly with Colombia, is an emphatic refusal to reopen the Panama question.

Prior to the receipt of the reply Gen. Reyes wrote to the state department requesting that the correspondence be transmitted to the senate for its consideration. Pending an answer to this request the correspondence will not be made public.

Washintgon, Jan. 11.—General Reyes, the Colombian special minister here, had an hour's conference with the secretary of state at the latter's home today respecting the situation. He said at the conclusion that he would probably leave for New York today, not expecting to return. Secretary Hay has not come to any conclusion about sending the correspondence to congress as requested by Gen. Reyes. He endeavored to show Gen. Reyes the futility of Colombia's efforts to regain Panama, but regards the matter as still open to further efforts toward a peaceful adjustment.

The Associated Press has been informed that Gen. Rafael Reyes, in his last note to the state department, threatened to publish the correspondence between himself and the state department if the department did not see fit to send it to the senate or make it public.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, says that he has, as yet, completed no plans for leaving Washington.

MINISTER BUCHANAN

Washington, Jan. 9.—In an executive session of the senate, the nomination of W. I. Buchanan to be minister to Panama, was discussed for more than two hours, yesterday, the debate being confined entirely to the constitutional right of the President to appoint a minister to the new republic without the co-operation of the senate. The point was raised by the Democrats that the position to which Mr. Buchanan was nominated was not in existence when the appointment was made, and that the President had no right to create the position except with the consent of the senate. The Democrats who supported this position were Senators Morgan, Bacon, Bailey, Pettus and Blackburn. Republicans senators almost unanimously supported the action of the President. They declared that he acted wholly within his constitutional prerogatives.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The executive session of the senate today for the purpose of considering the nomination of W. I. Buchanan to be minister to the new Republic of Panama. As soon as the nomination was taken up today, Senator Morgan presented a protest against the confirmation, covering the points which he has made against the recognition of Panama as a nation.

Senator Morgan occupied most of the time until 2:25 p. m., when Senator Lodge moved to lay on the table Senator Morgan's resolution to reconsider the confirmation of Mr. Buchanan. The motion was carried by a strict party vote. This has the effect of confirming the nomination.

A BUST OF WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 8.—The secretary of state has received through M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, a formal tender of the bust of Washington, from the ladies of France. The offer will be submitted by Secretary Hay to congress with a recommendation that it be accepted and provision made for a ceremonial installation.

FORFEITED PENSIONS

Washington, Jan. 19.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware has decided that all rights to pension are barred by conviction of crime and sentence to prison for life.

The decision is made in the case of Wm. B. Marsh, a convict in the house of correction in Detroit serving a life sentence for robbing the United States mail in Idaho. But for this claimants' ten months of army service would entitle him to pension. Commissioner Ware holds: "A pension is for the purpose of supporting a soldier during his declining years, and is a gratuity. As the claimant in this case is being very carefully and kindly taken care of by the government it is fulfilling its duty to him already, and as this is to continue during the life of the claimant for an offense against the government it is not reasonable to supose that the case is within the purview of the statutes.

"By conviction of the crime, and sentence to prison for life, the man has become civilly dead, and I do not think that it is an unfair interpretation of the law to hold that when a man becomes civilly dead he becomes dead for pensionable purposes; therefore let the claim be rejected."

THE WEATHER SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, was heard today by the house committee on agriculture regarding the estimates for appropriation for the weather bureau service. Prof. Moore declared that the cost of supplies had increased from 20 to 30 per cent. He asked for an increase of $40,000 for salaries. Half of this amount is to be used to man eight proposed new weather bureau stations and half for labor in printing and distributing a greater number of weather maps. The present daily distribution of maps is 30,000. With the added appropriation this number would be increased four-fold. Under general expenses an increase of $135,000 is asked. Of this $35,000 is to be used for plants and materials for weather maps.

Professor Moore, in answer to a question, said there was but 17 per cent of error in the weather forecast, and he added there would be no improvement in this service, which he regarded as good, until additional scientific knowledge was obtained. Of the remaining $100,000 increase $30,000 was for flood forecast; $20,000 for equipping the proposed eight new stations, and $50,000 for increased telegraph service. The eight stations to be established were: Portland, Oregon; Madison, Wis.; Roswell, N. M.; Honolulu; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; in the north central section of Illinois; Durango, Colo., and Salina, Kansas. Professor Moore also asked for $50,000 for new buildings at stations already established.

The total estimate for the weather bureau service amounts in round numbers to $1,500,000.

ATTACK ON LEMLY

Washington, Jan. 7.—Robert Burton Rodney, a paymaster with the rank of lieutenant commander, on the retired list of the navy, has brought suit for $50,000 damages against Capt. Samuel G. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, for alleged long continued "pecuniary and grade losses," and indignities. The complainant alleges that Capt. Lemly has usurped practical supremacy in the navy department and is depriving the complainant of legal rights under his commission.

Chaffee's Shoulder Straps.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The first pair of lieutenant general's shoulder-straps which General Chaffee will wear were presented to him by Lieutenant General Young with the following note, dated January 9, 1904:

"Private Young, Company K, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, presents his compliments to Private Chaffee, Troop K, Sixth United States cavalry, and asks him to accept this pair of lieutenant general's shoulder straps."

BABY'S ECZEMA

Top of Head Covered with Scales Which Peeled off Taking Hair with Them.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Now Six Years Old with Thick Hair and Clean Scalp. Cure Permanent.

"My baby was about six weeks old when the top of her head became covered with thick scales, which would peel and come off, taking the hair with it. It would soon form again and be as bad as before. I tried several things and then went to the doctor. He said it was Eczema, and prescribed an ointment, which did not do any good. A friend spoke of Cuticura Soap. I tried it and read on the wrapper about Cuticura Ointment as a remedy for Eczema. I bought a box and washed her head in warm water and Cuticura Soap and gently combed the scales off. They did not come back and her hair grew out fine and thick. She is now a year and a half old and has no trace of Eczema."
MRS. C. W. BURGES, Iranistan Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 21 1898.

Mrs. Burges writes Feb. 28, 1903:

"My baby, who had Eczema very badly on her head, as I told you before, after using the Cuticura Remedies was cured. She is now six years old and has thick hair and a clean scalp."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the World. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

POSTOFFICE REPORT

Recommendations Made to Congress by Postmaster General.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Swiftness in delivery and a greater extension of the postal service than ever before—these are the keynotes of Postmaster General H. C. Payne's annual report, made public today. Already the department has harnessed the winds to aid in the work. Furclad Eskimos behind swift reindeer are carrying mail over snowy wastes in Alaska, while dark-skinned Porto Rican postmen are plodding along their routes through tropic jungles—but even greater improvements are sought.

The department asks for an appropriation to investigate the feasibility of using the telephone in communicating special delivery letters to those along rural routes. In New York the sacks of mail may be sent whirling through pneumatic pipes direct from the postoffice to the car, and returned in the same manner.

The free delivery system is expanding more rapidly than any branch of the service, according to the report. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year beginning July 1, for city and rural delivery, is $47,000,000, an amount equal to that expended for the maintenance of the entire postal service in 1884.

The department can afford it, the report contends, because in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the gross revenues were nearly $1,500,000 in excess of the estimates for that year. In the same time the rural delivery routes were nearly doubled. There were 15,119 separate routes in operation on June 30, and the increase during the present year is expected to be great.

Because of questionable methods employed by carriers on some of the rural routes the report urges that the privilege accorded them by congress permitting the delivery of express matter be rescinded and that the pay of carriers be increased.

The report was delayed because of the fraud investigations. The "house-cleaning" in the opinion of the postmaster general, has cleared the service of dishonest employes. He says:

"This investigation has resulted in a complete reorganization of some of the bureaus of the department, and, it is hoped, has eradicated all dishonest, irregular and criminal practices, which the investigation has developed as having been in existence for several years."

Pensions for decrepit employes or those injured in the service are asked. In addition to this, the following recommendations are made to congress:

"That where a clerk or letter carrier has been 25 years in the service and shall have attained the age of 65 years, the postmaster general shall be empowered, upon the recommendation of the postmaster, to employ a substitute for such clerk or letter carrier, which substitute shall receive not to exceed two-thirds of his salary, the other one-third to go to such clerk or letter carrier.

"That congress earnestly consider the propriety of granting an annuity to railway postoffice clerks, who are permanently disabled in line of duty or worn out through long, faithful service.

"That a sum of $300,000 be appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purpose of enabling the department to continue the installation of additional rural free delivery routes until the end of the present fiscal year, and that congress authorize an increase of 36 in the field force in connection with rural free delivery service."

Mr. Payne declares that if it were not for the introduction of the rural free delivery routes, the department would be more than self-sustaining at the present time.

MACHEN TRIAL.

The Great Postal Fraud Case Begun at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 11.—August W. Machen, Diller B. Groff, Samuel A. Groff, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. and Mrs. George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, indicted in connection with the postoffice investigation, were placed on trial today in criminal court No. 1, Justice Pritchard presiding. All the defendants were present, but the attendance of spectators was small.

The defendants were put on trial on an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of letter box fasteners, and after formal demurrers to the indictment were entered and overruled, they were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The work of securing a jury was then begun. A subpoena has been issued for George W. Beavers, who is wanted as a witness for the government in connection with the trial of these cases.

After an hour spent in an endeavor to select a jury, the panel was exhausted, and court adjourned until tomorrow. Eleven jurors had been selected, although the government has three challenges remaining while the defendants have four.

SMOOT'S REPLY

To the Charges Filed Against Him in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The response of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to the charges made against him, was presented to the senate committee on privileges and elections today by Senator Burrows, chairman of that committee. The document was printed and the members of the committee did not go through the formality of reading it during the session. It was agreed that at the regular meeting of the committee to be held next Saturday the attorneys for Mr. Smoot and also for the petitioners should be heard. John G. Carlisle, of New York, formerly secretary of the treasury, and R. W. Taylor, formerly a representative in congress from Ohio, will appear for the prosecution, while Mr. Smoot will be represented by Messrs. A. S. Worthing, of Washington, D. C.; Waldemar Van Cott, of Utah, and W. E. Borah, of Idaho. The attorneys will be heard as to the merits of the case as already presented. They will be expected to show precedents and authorities and after they shall have made their presentation the committee will decide whether to go farther into the matter by calling witnesses or dispose of it on the showing which will then have been made.

Mr. Smoot submits in answer to charges against him the following:

"This respondent is advised and avers that but two of the charges made against him in said protests, either directly or by implication, are such as, if true, could legally affect his right to hold his seat in the senate. These two charges are:

"1. That the respondent is a polygamist.

"2. That he is bound by some oath or obligation which is inconsistent with the oath required by the constitution, which was administered to him before he took his seat as a senator.

"Both these charges respondent denies.

"As to the charge that he is a plygamist, the respondent says that he was married on the 17th day of September, 1884, to Alpha May Eldridge. She is still his wife, and is the mother of all his children. He has never had any other wife, and has never cohabited with any other woman.

"As to the charge that the respondent is bound by some oath or obligation controlling his duty under oath as a senator, the respondent says that he has never taken any such oath, or in any way assumed any such obligation. He holds himself bound to obey and uphold the constitution and laws of the United States, including the condition in reference to polygamy upon which the state of Utah was admitted into the union.

GEN. YOUNG RETIRED

Washington, Jan. 9.—After having served at the head of the army as chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant-general for less than five months, Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young relinquished his duties at noon today to his successor in office, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who has been acting as his chief assistant for several weeks past. The change is due to the fact that Gen. Young became 64 years of age today and therefore under the law was relegated to the retired list.

The retirement of Gen. Young and the accession of Gen. Chaffee were marked by the usual reception to the outgoing and the incoming official. This reception took place in the office of the chief of staff, and was largely attended by army officers on duty in the war department and vicinity. Rear Admiral Taylor and his staff were among the callers. Gen. Young was in civilian dress and Gen. Chaffee wore the undress uniform of a major-general.

General George L. Gillespie, who has been, since May, 1901, chief of engineers, succeeds Gen. Chaffee as assistant chief of staff, with the rank of major-general. This is the first time that an engineer officer has been in the line of supreme command in the army, in 80 years, Gen. MacComb being the last officer in that branch of the service to occupy such a position.

THE RESERVATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The question of opening the Indian reservations of the country, comprising upward of 100,000,000 acres, was considered by the house committee on Indian affairs. The Indian commissioner was heard at length by the committee and took the position that to throw these lands open to settlement is the proper and speediest way to elevate the Indian and settle for all time the Indian question. He said this course should be pursued with the consent of the Indians, if possible, but if not congress should take the action necessary to insure the settlement of the lands by whites, all property values to be guaranteed to the Indians owning the lands.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The house committee on the judiciary today appointed Representatives Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Pearre, of Maryland, and Clayton of Alabama, as a sub-committee to go to Florida and investigate the impeachment charges which have been filed with the committee against United States District Judge Swayne, of the Northern District of Florida.

LOW BIDS FOR BONDS

Disappointment at Offers for Friar Lands Issue.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The war department today accepted the proposal of Harvey Fiske & Sons, of New York, representing Fiske & Robinson and the National City Bank of New York for the entire, $7,000,000 bond issue of the Philippine government on account of the purchase of the friars' land at 107.577.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The bids for the Philippine friar land bonds, opened at the state department, were lower than had been expected. What is believed by the insular bureau to be the best bid is that of Harvey Fisk & Son, associated with Fiske & Robinson, and the National City Bank of New York, who offered 107.577 for all of the issue, or 105.57 for all or any part of it.

The lowness of the bids is blamed on the state of the money market, a general downward tendency in government securities, and, also, on the multifarious limitations placed on the availability of these Philippine bonds in connection with their use by banks which were not imposed on previous issues. However, it is said that the bids are in excess of the estimates of some of the Wall street financiers.

There were 89 bidders in all, and much higher figures were offered for small lots. Most of the bidders offered to take anywhere from $1,000 to $50,000 or the total loan. Some were from the south and some from New England, but none came from west of Omaha.

Besides the Harvey Fisk bids, some of the principal bidders for large amounts were:

Kuehn, Loeb & Co., New York, the entire $7,000,000 at 104.40.

Dominick & Dominick, New York, the entire series at 106.999.

Vermilye & Co., New York, the entire series, at 106.42.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, $500,000, at 105.08.

N. W. Harris, New York, $2,400,000, for various lots ranging from 8.10 to 6.431 premiums.

Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, $500,000, at 105.

Citizens' National Bank, Washington, D. C., $100,000, at 102½, account Oriental Bank, of New York.

First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa, $100,000, at 119.10.

Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, $500,000, at 105.

It is expected that the difficult task of scheduling the various bids with the view to ascertaining the best terms offered can be completed and the result announced very soon.

COLOMBIA ACTIVE

Looks as Though She Is Preparing to Fight.

Panama, Jan. 8.—A fleet of warships is assembling at Colon, presumably with the purpose of making a hostile demonstration against Colombia.

The authorities will insist upon the withdrawal of the Colombian army, now lined up across the border this side of the Atrato river. Naval officers feel certain that it is the intention to compel Colombia either to withdraw her troops or to fight. All the warships are due at Colon before Tuesday, prepared to start immediately for Titumati or Cartagena. It is believed in Colon that the Colombians are ready to fight.

Colon, Jan. 8.—The royal mail steamer Atrato, which has arrived here from Savanilla and Cartagena, reports that there is great military activity in both these towns, and that large numbers of troops are being concentrated in Cartagena. Many of the troops arrived from the interior during the past fortnight.

It is learned by the Associated Press correspondent from a reliable source that the Colombian troops at Cartagena now number at least 2,000.

The Colombian cruiser, General Penzon, and the steam tug, Nellie, continue to convey troops to Titumati as they come from the interior. The last detachment, which consisted of 300 men from the department of Antioquia, were brought to Cartagena by train from Calamar. Most of these are volunteers without uniforms, though they doubtless have seen active service in the late revolution.

The cruiser Cartagena is now laid up at Cartagena undergoing repairs, her tubes and boilers being defective. It is reported that she will soon be ready to resume the transportation of troops.

Gen. Manuel Castro, commander-in-chief, accompanied by General Rameira, Louis Gomez, Francisco Maria and Secretary Joaquin Alban, embarked on the Atrato at Savanilla and disembarked at Cartagena. It is said that all these are destined for Titumati.

The war talk is unabated in Cartagena, and in certain quarters discontent is openly expressed with the diplomatic policy of General Rafael Reyes, which, up to the present time, has resulted in inaction.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Notice of an important step taken by an agent of the Colombian government in Paris has been received at the Colombian legation here in a despatch to Dr. Herran, the charge d'affaires.

It was to the effect that a French tribunal had been appealed to, with a view to preventing the transfer of the Panama Canal company's rights on the isthmus to the American government without the consent of Colombia. Counsel for the Colombian government, according to the dispatch, assured the agent that he thought there was good ground for believing that the effort to prevent the transfer would be successful.

The step taken, it is understood, is with the full cognizance of the Colombian authorities, and was instituted by an agent of the government, who left this country after consultation with Gen. Reyes and Dr. Herran. The end sought to be attained is to frustrate the sale of the concessions, franchises and property of the canal company to the United States, preparations for which already have been under way, the amount to be paid by this government being $40,000,000. Colombia asserts that the company cannot lawfully dispose of its rights without her explicit consent. Such consent was expressly given in the Hay-Herran treaty which failed of ratification by the Colombian congress.

The action of the Colombian authorities caused considerable surprise here when it became generally known.

A NEW SOCIAL AIDE

Washington, Jan. 9.—The social world is greatly interested in the announcement that Major Charles L. McCawley is to be Col. Symons' aide in social functions at

Major Charles McCawley

the White House. Col. Symons, as military aide to the President, has charge of those functions, but he has found the task too much for him in addition to his duties as superintendent of public buildings and grounds. So he has appointed Major McCawley to take care of the dances and other social functions at the White House.

RATHBONE PUTS IN BILL

Wants Expenses Paid for Testifying Against Wood.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Major Estes G. Rathbone has sent in a bill to congress for expenses attending his appearance in the case against the confirmation of Gen. Leonard Wood's nomination to be major general. Major Rathbone desires vindication, but he also wants his board paid in the process. The bill is for $479 and is itemized as hotel expenses. Gen. Wood's friends among the senators are mad and use the words "effrontry" and "impudence" in referring to Major Rathbone's request to "please settle." But the real meat of the matter is whether the enemy of Gen. Wood was summoned as a witness before the senate hearings. As he spent the greater part of several weeks in the committee room it seems probable that he was so summoned. And it is probable that he will get some allowance for expenses, since he has demanded it. Whether the senate exchequer is tapped $479 worth remains to be seen.

WANTS TO JOIN REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Colon, Jan. 12.—The schooner Herald, which has arrived here from Bocas Del Toro, brought a commissioner from the Island of San Andres, who will endeavor to obtain the annexation of San Andres to the Republic of Panama, owing to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the island at the recent oppressive exactions on the part of the Colombian authorities.

Full Time on the Reading.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 9.—Notices have been posted in the various shops of the Reading Railway company here that on and after Monday, January 11, the men will work full time, 60 hours a week. The order affects 3,000 employes. The shops have been on short time since November.

HANNA FOR SENATOR.

Vote in the House 85 for the Senator; 21 for Clarke.

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—The special order of business in the senate and house at 11 o'clock this morning was the balloting for United States senator from Ohio. In the house, Marcus A. Hanna was renominated by Representative Francis W. Treadway, of Cuyahoga, and seconded by Wayne, of Hamilton. The nomination and seconding speeches were reived with applause from members and many spectators.

Representative Treadway said that the people had already spoken and the vote was almost unanimous, the minority being one-eighth in the state senate and one-fifth in the house of representatives. Mr. Treadway spoke of the long line of able Ohio senators and at the name of Marcus A. Hanna the house gave vent to applause. Mr. Treadway said Mr. Hanna had always been at the head of whatever he had undertaken because of his untiring industry, great ability and integrity. His was a statesmanship which enabled him to lead men because he knew how to follow. "The grocer's clerk of the 'fifties stands as the choice of his people to represent them in the great councils of his country."

Representative Bert Fisher, of Medina, also made a glowing seconding speech for Senator Hanna.

Roscoe B. Carle, of Seneca county, on behalf of the minority, presented the name of Hon. John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, who, he said, was pre-eminently qualified for the office. He said that "when arrogance supplants wisdom and youth fosters statesmanship from its position the nation, like a tree, would begin to die at the top." With no motive to disparage the choice of the majority, Mr. Carle said he approached the formal duty of nominating a minority candidate. The victory of the opposition, he said, was apparently overwhelming, but defeat and victory are but relative terms and the one is often transformed into the other.

Representative Johnson, of Gallia, demanded a call of the house, there being no seconding speech for Mr. Clarke.

The house then proceeded to vote vive voce, each member rising to his feet and pronouncing the name of the person for whom he desired to vote for United States senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1905.

Hoiles, McDonald, Wilber of Pickaway, and Watkins were absent and the vote was 85 for Hanna and 21 for Clarke. Speaker Thomas ordered the vote recorded as the decision of the house on this nomination.

The house adjourned to 11:30 tomorrow.

The result in the senate was 29 for Hanna and 4 for Clarke.

In a glowing speech punctuated with applause, the name of Marcus A. Hanna was presented in the senate by Senator J. M. Shallenberger, of Cleveland. He referred to the achievements of Mr. Hanna in official life, to his magnificent record in the United States senate, and pointed to the opportunities of the future. "The nation needs Senator Hanna for rebuilding the merchant marine," said Senator Shallenberger. "The Civic Federation his unselfish work is seeking to adjust the differences between capital and labor." Reference was also made to the Panama canal question and the fact that in 1898 the United States had advanced to the first place among nations, being in new opportunities, new dangers, new duties. Senator Shallenberger declared that no man in public life is better fitted by ability and experience to conserve the destiny of the nation in the solution of these questions. In conclusion, he said: "With full appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the hour, we shall perform all that patriotism demands or veneration suggests by returning to the United States Senate Ohio's most distinguished citizen, whom I now nominate to succeed himself, the great American of our day, Marcus A. Hanna."

There was no seconding speech.

For the Democratic minority, Senator Lewis B. Houck, of Mt. Vernon, placed in nomination John H. Clarke, of Cleveland. He said that such action met with the hearty approval of the Big Four, the Democratic minority in the state senate. "Clarke," he said, "was the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Ohio for the position of United States senator."

The ballot was then taken, resulting as above given. The senate passed a resolution upon the death of former Governor Foster and adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Six years ago, when Marcus A. Hanna was first nominated for United States senate from Ohio he received a majority of one on joint ballot of the Ohio senate and house of representatives after one of the bitterest fights in the political history of the state. Six years ago many Republican partisans were opposed to the election of Senator Hanna. Today's action was a striking contrast.

The joint ballot on United States senator will be taken tomorrow.

TYRANNY IN FINLAND

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—An imperial rescript to the governor general of Finland directs the governor to dismiss all Finns employed in the state or municipal service who have not fulfilled their military service in the Finnish Rifle battalion during 1903 and not to issue foreign passports to them for five years. When granting loans or assistance from state funds to communes or individuals or dealing with petitions for the remission of fines, the governor is ordered to take into consideration the extent of no opposition to levying recruits offered by the applicants. Students of the higher schools who have not performed military service are to be expelled for periods not exceeding a year. The governor is also empowered to release Finns who have joined the colors and to replace them by evaders of military service, and he is directed to issue a proclamation announcing that all Finns not presenting themselves for service in 1904 will be drafted into regiments outside of Finland.

A FANATIC'S DEED

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 9.—Blanche Boies, a follower of Carrie Nation, smashed the large picture of "Custer's Last Charge," hanging in the historical room at the state capitol today, using an axe. Her objection was that underneath the picture was a line explaining that the painting had been donated by a St. Louis beer firm. Miss Boies was arrested and later admitted to bail. Miss Boies is out on bond now for smashing several saloon windows in Topeka some time ago, for which she received a jail sentence.

Miss Boies had smashed the glass in the picture when George Martin, secretary of state, appeared and restrained her from doing further damage. It was her intention, she said, to completely destroy the picture.

SUCCEEDED AT LAST IN RUINING PICTURE

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 12.—Some person entered the historical room in the Kansas capitol, yesterday, and cut a strip of canvas out of the center of the picture, "Custer's Last Battle" which Miss Blanche Boies, a follower of Mrs. Carrie Nation, attacked with an axe on Saturday. Miss Boies, who was arrested last week and released on bail, said that she intended to destroy the picture because it was the gift of a brewing firm.

Gone to Panama.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Bennington, Preble and Paul Jones have left Acapulco for Panama.

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CORONER'S INQUEST

Over the 565 Persons Dead in the Iroquois Disaster.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The coroner's inquest over the remains of the victims of the Iroquois theatre disaster began in the city council chamber today. The coroner's official list of the dead—for use at the inquest—contains just 565 names. Previous police reports indicating 591 dead are declared now to be inaccurate and due to the shifting of bodies from one morgue to another.

Preparations were complete for the most searching inquiry into the causes of the greatest public calamity that Chicago has ever known. Coroner Traeger presided over the investigation with State's Attorney Denneen or one of his assistants in constant attendance as the coroner's legal representative and the corporation counsel, the county attorney, a score of lawyers representing private interests and numerous officials of the fire and police departments taking part in the inquiry.

The provision of the law that the jury shall view the bodies over which the inquest is held having already been complied with, Coroner Traeger entered at once upon the examination of the witnesses to determine the cause of the fire and the responsibility for the loss of life. Technically the inquest is held over "the body of Miss Mary Edna Torney and 564 others."

Deputy Coroner Buckley knew Miss Torney and arrived on the scene of the fire a few minutes after her body had been carried out. He was able to locate the two policemen who had handled the body. The check to her seat in the theatre was found in her clothing.

Precise evidence can, therefore, be deduced as to the circumstances of her death, and these circumstances will be interpreted to apply in general to the "564 others." Although some died of asphyxiation, some of burns and some from concussion, the jury will find that death in each of the 565 cases resulted from "shocks and injury." The jury will sign a separate verdict for each victim.

For the task of fixing the responsibility for the great loss of life, State's Attorney Deneen instructed Coroner Traeger to establish the identity if possible of some person or persons who died at the end of the passage leading south from the entrance of the second balcony. There a locked door cut off the escape of hundreds whose bodies were found against the barricaded door. The coroner has succeeded in gathering this evidence.

Mrs. B. K. Strong, of Chicago, and her niece, Vera Strong, of Americus, Ga., died at the foot of the stairway. The story of their death before the locked exit has been told to the coroner by James M. Strong, son of the elder victim. Mr. Strong, who is a board of trade clerk, consented to testify.

The arrest of William J. Maher and George Nagel, which took place today, is considered important by Coroner Traeger in connection with the investigation. The men were employed by a subcontractor of the Fuller Construction company. According to the police, the men say they nailed down the ventilators on the roof of the theatre over the stage, and that examination will show that the skylight frames had never been removed. In other words the safety vents for a fire on the stage were never operated even exprimentally, and every audience that ever sat in the Iroquois theatre from the day the theatre was opened, had been in imminent danger of roasting to death wholesale, whenever a fire broke out on the stage. E. Krifling is the sub-contractor of the Fuller Construction company, who employed Maher and Nagel. The two workmen were at home in bed when arrested. The workmen explain to the police that the nails were expected to be removed later and the skylights placed in proper working order when the theatre was placed in the hands of the owners. Both men expressed willingness to appear before the coroner's jury.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 12.—Close.—Opening wheat prices today were strong, ½c over yesterday and although trade ruled rather quiet during the earlier hours of the session the May and July options showed advances over the opening of ¾c, while the cash and January held steady at the opening figures. A decline on consols of 5-16 and a weak stock market in London, following a more quiet tone in the Liverpool situation coupled with further buying by the big interests, princ pally Armour, were the factors of the morning. All English markets came strong, ⅝ to ¾c over yesterday. The lack of moisture in the southwest continues to be about the only bull feature of the weather. The map this morning showed some snows in the southwest but they were not sufficient to relieve the drouth. There were light snows in Iowa, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The temperatures were moderate. Reports from Argentine are rather unfavorable, rains in the wheat belt delaying the harvest. Receipts today were not as large as expected. The southwest received 291,000 bushels, against 324,000 a week ago and 171,000 a year ago. Northwest receipts today were 416 cars, against 628 and 227. Chicago grains were generally steady and the majority of the outside markets showed a sympathetic feeling.

The advance of the morning continued throughout the afternoon and the close was strong, ½c to ¾c up. A good export demand developed and New York reported 19 loads taken at the seaboard. A rumor late in the day that Russia's claim had not been accepted caused a strong feeling. Primary receipts today were 781,000 bushels, against 1,095,000 a week ago, and 549,000 a year ago; shipments, 478,000, against 499,000 and 217,000.

Corn closed firm, unchanged for cash and January to ⅛c higher for May and July. New York reported 28 loads of corn taken at the seaboard for export. Primary receipts today were large, 1,067,000 bushels, against 820,000 a week ago, and 906,000 a year ago; shipments, 460,500, against 407,000 and 543,000.

Opening corn prices responded to the advance in wheat and were ⅛ to ¼c higher. Trade was quiet during the morning but fractional advances in the active options were recorded. Receipts today were 78 cars. Weather conditions were not so favorable. Cables came firm and higher.

Oats responded to the better feeling in the other grains and closed firm, unchanged to ⅛c up.

Oats opened firm, ¼c higher. Trade was dull. The same conditions that existed in wheat and corn applied to the oats market and factional advances were made during the morning. Weather conditions were about favorable.

Clover seed closed steady and unchanged from yesterday.

Opening seed prices expressed an easier tone, unchanged to 2½c under yesterday. Trade ruled quiet during the earlier hours of the session and the opening. The demand for stocks ceased when the market had rallied a slight fraction and the reaction carried some stocks below their first prices. Business then became very quiet and the market hardened again gradually. Pennsylvania and Amalgamated were notably firm. Chicago & Alton pfd. made a rapid advance of 3¾ and immediately lost 1. The common rose 1. Kansas City Southern pfd., Hocking Valley, Ice pfd. and Metropolitan Street Railway fell 1, and Colorado Fuel and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 1¾.

The demand for stocks was listless and prices dropped slowly. Declines reached 1¼ in Brooklyn Transit and Atchison and a point in Baltimore & Ohio. There were also losses of 1 to 1¾ in Northwestern, Pacific Coast pfd., People's Gas, American Cable, General Electric and Malting pfd. Westinghouse Electric fell 3. Wisconsin Central pfd. rose a point. A rally to 83¾ in Chicago & Alton pfd. steadied the market before noon. Bonds were irregular at noon.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾
Am. Sug. R. com.	124⅞	125¼	125	125
Atchison	67	67¼	66¾	66½
Am. C. & F. com.	18½	....	....	18½
Amal. Copper	69⅝	70⅝	69¼	70⅛
Alton com.	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Balto. & Ohio	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾
B'lyn R.